The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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DOUBT IN THE DEAL.

Populists Decide the Popocrats Need Watching.

ADJOURN UNTIL TODAY.

Plans for Swapping Offices Not Yet Completed.

REVOLT IN GAHAN CAMP.

Fusion Scheme Hinges On the State's-Attorneyship.

EACH SIDE MISTRUSTS THE OTHER

The Populists last night decided the Popocrats need watching in their fusion deal, and so they adjourned their convention until 11 o'clock this morning—the same hour when the Popocrats meet—so both bodies can keep a sharp eye on each other while they are swapping offices in the contemplated partnership ticket.

The original idea was for the joint committee representing the two parties to agree on terms of fusion beforehand, and have the Populist ratify the agreement at their convention last night, the Popocrats to follow suit this morning. But when Chairman Taylor called his Populistic flock together in Uhlich's Hall at 8 o'clock last evening he explained that all the terms of the wished-for fusion had not been arranged, and suggested it would be well for the convention to adjourn until this morning, when it could sit at the same time as the Popocrats, and the two bodies could do business with each other on a business basis.

There was some objection to this, but it was more noisy than formidable. The "middle-of-the-road" Populists, who are opposed to fusion on any terms, set up a howl, and the friends of Dr. Schuermann, who wants to be Coroner, and Andrew Hughes, who thinks he ought to go on the ticket for Superior Court Clerk instead of Eugene Smith, began to offer objections, the idea of all being finally voiced by a delegate who inquired of the Chairman:

"We want to know what your committee has been doing, anyhow?"

Plan Not Perfected.

To this Dr. Taylor replied:

"Terms of agreement between the two parties have been approximately agreed upon. There are, however, certain contingencies remaining to be adjusted, and so for reasons of prudence we think it better to adjourn until tomorrow morning. If the terms of agreement were made public now there would be a thousand influences at work to tear them down."

Delegate Macklin raised the point if the convention met in the daytime only a few could be present, but Chairman Taylor disposed of this by asking all the delegates who could attend a convention this morning to arise, and nearly three-quarters of them stood up.

A delegate here shot in a motion that adjournment be had until 7:30 o'clock this evening, but the Chairman calmly ignored this and then, after an hour's debate, some of it to the question, but most of it about everything else the delegates could possibly talk about, the motion to adjourn was carried and the delegates left the hall.

So the plan now is to have both Populist and Popocrat conventions meet at the same time today, the former at Uhlich's and the latter at North Side Turner Hall. One convention will make a nomination, which will be reported to the other, which will confirm or reject it. Then, if they are both agreed when it is all done, the ticket thus formed will be ratified by both bodies and declared the Popocratic-Populistic ticket for Cook County.

The reason Dr. Taylor was forced to take the course he did last night was because he and his committee could not get satisfactory assurances from the Popocratic bosses the State's-Attorneyship would be given them in the division of the spoils. The Populists were told Mr. Kern was perfectly willing, in fact anxious, to stand out of the way and allow Mr. Strong or any other Populist to be nominated, but "Bobby" Burke said there was such a strong feeling among the delegates to the Popocratic convention in favor of the retention of Kern on the ticket he doubted if he and his conferees on the committee would be able to control them.

The Popocrats offered the Coronership in lieu of the State's-Attorneyship, and at one time both Coronership and Recordership, but the Populists stood out for the State's-Attorneyship, and so the joint committee adjourned late yesterday afternoon after two long sessions, without accomplishing anything.

The Populist idea now is by meeting at the same time as the Popocrats and checking up every nomination as it is made they can avoid having an unpalatable ticket forced on them, which they will have to accept or reject in its entirety.

Revolt in Popocratic Camp.

The Popocratic convention promises to have some interesting features of its own. In carrying out Gov. Altgeld's orders looking toward fusion, Chairman Gahan of the County committee has ridden roughshod over the rights of committeeman, ward organizations, and about everybody and every one else. The consequence is there is a good-sized revolt on hand, which will show itself in some form in the convention. This is particularly true of the Seventh Ward, which is up in arms. This revolt will hardly be widespread enough to take the control of the convention out of the hands of Gahan and his friends, but there will be enough of it to make a lot of trouble, and the convention will be the more interesting in consequence.

Besides this, Joseph Martin expects to renew his fight on Recorder Chase and will attempt to have that office given to the Populists in place of the State's-Attorneyship—a proceeding Mr. Chase does not regard favorably.

The program of the Popocratic bosses last night was to renominate all of their old ticket except the Superior Court Clerk, the President of the County Board, and four County Commissioners. These places the Populists could fill up to suit themselves.

The program also contemplated a pretended effort to yield up the State's-Attorneyship, which would be met with such a storm of objections on the part of the delegates the bosses would have to bow to it. This little piece of play is intended, of course, for Populistic consumption.

The determination of the Populists, however, to sit at the same time and keep tab on them may work a change in the Popocrats' plans this morning.

OPPOSES FUSION IN ANY FORM.

People's Party Central Committee Adopts Strong Resolutions.

The Cook County committee of the People's party met at No. 82 East Lake street last evening and most positively declared itself against fusion in any form with the Popocrats. Their declaration to this effect took the form of the following address and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and spread upon the minutes of the meeting:

"To the People's Party Voters of Cook

(Continued on fourth page.)

HOWARD GOULD TO ASK EXPLANATION.

Scandal Attending the Secret Committee Visit to His Yacht Niagara Will Be Revived Soon.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH.]

London, Sept. 28.—[Copyright, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The very unpleasant scandal concerning the surreptitious survey of Howard Gould's Niagara by the committee of the Yacht Racing Association last spring will be revived this week by the publication of a letter from Howard Gould to the council of the association, in which, it is understood, that yachtsman will comment in severe terms upon the action of the association.

All the facts in the case will be for the first time set forth. Many of the facts involved have been heretofore given in cables, but from the beginning the utmost reticence has been maintained in official yachting circles concerning the episode. It has never, indeed, been even alluded to in the daily English press, and the yachting papers have treated it very gingerly. When the letter and the correspondence between Mr. Gould and the committee are given to the public, which will be tomorrow, it is understood the controversy is certain to become very bitter. The Yacht Racing Association is the court of last appeal in the English yachting world.

Lord Dunraven was elected Vice-President in succession to the late Lord Waterford just after the publication of his charges against the Defender. The following is a statement of the facts of the Niagara incident so far as heretofore known:

Immediately after the race of May 22 of the Royal Thames Yacht club, in which the Niagara was a competitor, a committee of three gentlemen from the Yacht Racing Association visited the Niagara at its moorings and made an examination. The owner was not present, but, according to the committee's report, it was given every facility by Capt. Barr to make the investigation. They made this visit, as they afterward wrote Gould, because a report was made to the council of the Yacht Racing Association that the yacht Niagara was fitted with water tanks under the seats on each side of the cabin, and that these tanks were connected by pipes, so as to make it possible by merely turning the cock to run water from one tank to the other, thus obtaining a shifting water ballast that might be advantageous under certain conditions.

The committee added that the members of the council did not wish to convey the idea that they believed the tanks had been used for the purposes indicated, but on the contrary, their impression was just the other way. However, the council more or less politely requested Mr. Gould to take steps to make it impracticable to run water from one tank to another, and thus place the matter beyond suspicion.

Mr. Gould answered the council in a very tart letter. The action of the committee was condemned by the better element of the English sporting world. The yachting press designated the investigation as "an unfortunate affair."

It is said Mr. Gould will maintain his efforts by correspondence to obtain from the association the names of the committee that visited his yacht, the names of those who lodged complaint about the tanks, and an exception of the demands for alteration. He repudiates all possibility of unfair intention or act on his part, and intimates that some ulterior motive must have inspired the action of the association. He declares that international sport has received a severe blow. He says he has vainly waited until the end of the season for some explanation.

The tanks in question had a capacity of twenty gallons each, and the association had twice before measured and passed the Niagara with the tanks placed exactly as at the time of the secret investigation.

Admiral Montague, the famous English yachtsman, wrote to the press at the time a letter in which he said: "There must be others beside myself who have read with amazement the report that the Yacht Racing Association thought it necessary to send representatives post haste to board the Niagara. They did not even wait to see the owner of the Niagara, but surveyed the vessel in his absence."

JOHN WANAMAKER'S NEW YORK SCHEME

Buys Out Hilton, Hughes & Co. and It Is Said Will Establish the Greatest Department Store in the World.

New York, Sept. 28.—A positive announcement was made this afternoon that John Wanamaker of Philadelphia had bought the business of the suspended firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. This announcement was made by Robert C. Ogden, the general manager of the Philadelphia establishment and a member of Mr. Wanamaker's firm.

The gist of Mr. Ogden's statement was that Mr. Wanamaker had bought the entire business of Hilton, Hughes & Co., together with either the fee or the lease of the real estate used by the firm. Included in the real estate is the big building on Broadway, Tenth street, Fourth avenue, and Ninth street, which is the property of ex-Judge Hilton. The ground is owned by the Sailors' Snug Harbor corporation. The present lease runs for fourteen years yet, with permission to renew for twenty-one more and other conditions which make it practically a lease for an indefinite period. There is also the large stable at No. 160 West Tenth street, which is owned by ex-Judge Hilton. Several of the horses have been sold, but the bill of sale includes the delivery outfit as well as all merchandise still in the possession of the receiver. Two million dollars is the reputed price.

Ex-Judge Horace Rassell confirmed the report of the sale. He would not say what the purchase price was, and the only detail he would give was that ex-Judge Hilton would pay off all the debts of the old firm, no matter how much they might exceed the amount to be received from Mr. Wanamaker. The sale was completed at Judge Rassell's office in the Stewart Building last Saturday night. Mr. Wanamaker was there himself and Mr. Rassell represented the other side. Mr. Rassell said that several others were present.

Mr. Wanamaker will start up the business again as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The business will be reorganized on entirely new lines, and it is believed that Mr. Wanamaker will attempt to make it the greatest department store in the country.

PREFERS A CELL TO LOSING HER DOG.

Mrs. Ellen Stafford, an Aged, Blind, and Destitute Cripple, Endures Arrest for Her Pet.

Because she refused to part with a little Mexican dog Mrs. Ellen Stafford, a blind, aged, and destitute cripple, was taken to the Maxwell Street Police Station last evening, charged with keeping a vicious dog.

Mrs. Stafford and her four children live at No. 845 Polk street. Notwithstanding her extreme poverty she has kept her pet dog, because it once saved the lives of herself and her children.

Mrs. Anna Gray, No. 839 Polk street, yesterday swore out a warrant in which she alleged the dog is vicious. A policeman served the warrant on Mrs. Stafford, and being unable to furnish bonds she was taken to the police station.

"That dog is going to be a member of my family just as long as I live," she said to the desk sergeant. "When I was in better circumstances my house caught fire, and that dog barked until the children and I were aroused. We awoke just in time to escape in safety."

Timothy Simon, No. 34 Newberry avenue, and William Coffey, who were in the station, put up a guarantee that Mrs. Stafford would appear in court this morning, and she was released.

FAIR GAMESTERS IN LIMBO

POLICE RAID A POOL-ROOM AND CATCH EIGHTEEN WOMEN.

Suspicious Wire Entering the House at No. 351 Thirty-third Street and Innumerable Carriages in Front of It Lead to a Rich Haul—Veils Brought Into Requisition During the Ride to Stanton Avenue Station—Latest Racing Returns Interrupted.

The Stanton Avenue Police Station housed eighteen women, patrons of a pool-room at No. 351 Thirty-third street, last night as the result of a raid made on the place in the afternoon. The place was conducted by Miss Gussie McKee and had been fitted out with all of the paraphernalia of a well regulated pool-room for the taking of bets on races. The prisoners gave their names as follows:

Gussie McKee,	May White,	Grimmie Odell,
Mary Ireland,	Hattie Lacey,	Mary Brown,
Mrs. M. Kelley,	Emma Clark,	Ella Clark,
Tillie Sanders,	Jane Johnson,	Marian Reed,
Ellen Gardner,	Kate Thompson,	Annie Lyons,
May Weldon,	Jennie White,	Julia White,

In addition to these Frank Bresbow, an inspector for the Western Union Telegraph company, and F. A. Green, a porter in the place, were taken to the station in the patrol wagon.

Wire and Women the Clew.

The house at No. 351 Thirty-third street, where the raid was made about 4 o'clock, is a brown stone front two-story building with a large basement. From the outside it appeared to be the home of a well-to-do family, and probably would not have attracted attention but for two things.

First a wire was discovered leading into the place. Then—a thing that attracted the attention of the neighbors and subsequently the police—the prevalence of women visitors during the afternoon was noticed. None of them ever came in the morning, but in the afternoon a dozen private equippages could be seen in front of the place at a time.

The attention of the police was called to this fact by the residents of what is considered a thoroughly respectable neighborhood, and a watch was set upon the Thirty-third street house. Detectives McCarty and McGuire were sent down to the place, and they made a minute inspection of the premises. The house is situated close to the structure of the Alley Elevated railway, and this fact made it easier for the occupants of the house to hide their work.

After a careful inspection by the police it it was found that a wire had been strung along one of the posts of the railway structure in such a manner as to be hidden from view, and ran into the ground at the foot of the post. The wire seemed to come from the direction of Wabash avenue, and the detectives traced it until it crossed a house at No. 3306 on that street.

Clew Led to the House.

They then retraced their footsteps and followed the wire from the opposite end. After digging it up for a short distance they were convinced its terminal was in the Thirty-third street house. They then made a report to Lieut. Bonfield of the Stanton Avenue Station.

In a consultation with the Lieutenant it was decided to make a raid on the place. After warrants were sworn out yesterday afternoon was chosen as the time to make the arrests. The detectives, with Sergt. Bannon, secured entrance to the place after a short parley with the porter, and ascended to the attic, where they found a full-fledged woman's pool-room in operation.

Seated around five tables were eighteen women, who were eagerly waiting for the results of the races, told by a ticker in one corner of the room. All of the women were well-dressed, and betrayed evidences of life in prosperous homes.

Veils Brought Into Use.

When the detectives appeared all of the women pulled veils over their faces, and remained closely veiled during their ride in the patrol wagon to the station. They sought to conceal their identity by giving assumed names.

The room in which they sat was sumptuously furnished and carpeted, and was supplied with cards and books for the races. A woman sat behind a small desk and was ready to receive all bets on either local or foreign races. Quotations of the odds on all races were made in ample time for the betting.

An attorney named Bisbee signed the bonds for the women at the station last night. The woman keeper was allowed to go on her own bond, and she also signed bonds for the employés of the place. She took her arrest coolly last night, but regretted the publicity the resort had been given.

STRIKE ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

All of the Train Dispatchers on the Big Railway System Are Ordered Out.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—All the train dispatchers on the Canadian Pacific railway system were ordered out on strike tonight by T. M. Pierson, Second Assistant Grand Chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. It is feared the strike will affect every operator on the road from St. John, N. B., to Vancouver.

The strike is the result of alleged grievances on the part of the train dispatchers. Mr. Pierson arrived here a few days ago and met the members of a committee representing this branch of railroad employés who claim to have many grievances against the company. At his suggestion the members of the committee waited upon the Assistant General Manager and the Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific railway. They formulated their grievances, which cover the grounds from the smallest to the most important item. Some of the operators who are employed as station agents complain of having to sweep out the offices, and either scrub the floors or pay a woman to do it for them. Others allege their profession is degraded because they are obliged to give an eye to the water tanks near their stations and fire up now and then to pump water for trains.

Those are not the most serious complaints. There are in many cases demands for increased pay or statements that the former rate has been reduced. The grievance sheet is made up of individual cases of alleged cause for complaint, names being given and the whole facts, as they appear to the men, set forth.

The deputation was not received by the two officers above named, who claim that the elementary agreement between the company and the men has been broken inasmuch as complaint from any certain district should first of all be referred to the Divisional Superintendent in charge of that portion of the system, and then if no satisfaction is received from him to the General Superintendent, and so on to the President himself. In this case this has not been done, none of the Assistant Superintendents nor any of the General Superintendents having been notified of the complaints submitted to the management. The company claims not to fear the contemplated action of the men, as the whole of the train dispatchers, with the exception of three or four, are firmly to be relied upon. A large percentage of the operators do not belong to the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, so it is possible that the committee may reconsider its action.

An effort was made to reach an amicable settlement this afternoon, but without avail, and at 9 o'clock tonight Assistant Grand Chief Pierson ordered all the agents, dispatchers, and operators on the system who are members of the order out on strike. The order, it is claimed by Mr. Pierson, will affect over 700 men, and will involve the Canadian Pacific railway system from coast to coast. Mr. Pierson, when seen tonight, said he had done everything in his power to affect an arrangement with the company, and it was only when he found it was absolutely impossible to do so that he had ordered the strike.

MACKAY ORDERS A VAST MAUSOLEUM.

California Millionaire Contracts to Spend $400,000 in Building a Magnificent Tomb for His Dead Son.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Col. M. Muldoon has returned from New York, where he entered into a contract with John Mackay, the California millionaire, for the building of a magnificent mausoleum in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, over the grave of Mr. Mackay's son. It is to be the most elegant structure of the kind in the United States, and will cost about $400,000.

The design was made in this city and sent to Mr. Mackay's wife in Paris and accepted by her. The mausoleum will be built of granite, while the interior will be of the finest marble and onyx.

MR. GLEASON'S CHARITY EXCURSION.

It Has Produced a Scandal Owing to an Assessment Upon Employes of the City.

New York, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The excursion Mayor Gleason of Long Island City gave the school children Aug. 3 in the name of charity will be investigated by the Queens County grand jury. It was supposed that Gleason paid the entire expense, but it is now charged that a month's salary was levied on city employés, making a fund of $11,200, part of which his lieutenants pocketed.

CITY IN DANGER OF FIRE.

WEST SUPERIOR ON THE EDGE OF A BURNING FOREST.

Flames Creep Into the Outskirts of the Town and Are Fought by the Fire Department and Hundreds of Citizens—Unless Rain Falls Soon a Calamity Greater than That of Two Years Ago Will in All Probability Occur.

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A dense cloud of smoke hangs over the city, and hundreds of men are out fighting the fires in the forest, which rage furiously in many localities of the county.

The Superior fire department, reinforced by hundreds of citizens, fought the flames that crept into the outskirts of the city this afternoon, and now the force is concentrated at a point four miles east, where the poor farm is situated. The buildings on this place were in danger of destruction all day, and the occupants of many small houses in that vicinity moved out with their effects.

The fence around the Driving Park caught fire this afternoon and the flames were spreading rapidly to the buildings inside and to residences near when the department arrived. A hundred men with buckets have been on duty four miles east protecting the threatened farms, and a relief crew goes out tonight.

No rain has fallen for so long that the pools and creeks are all dried up, and the underbrush is as dry as tinder, so that the least stir of wind fans the fires into surging mountains of flame, leaving the residents of the wooded districts helpless, save for what little can be accomplished in the way of protection by burning over patches around their homesteads and hauling water in buckets from far-away streams to extinguish the creeping fires. The situation is growing serious, and unless a heavy rain falls soon it is likely that the loss of property and perhaps life will be greater than that of two years ago.

The wind has gone down, but in the distance the mountains of flames can be seen, and should a brisk northeaster spring up nothing can save the billions of feet of exposed standing pine and the hundreds of cabins in the woods. Section men by the scores are out along the Northern Pacific, South Shore, and Omaha roads protecting company's property, while the owners of standing pine and piles of cordwood have sent out details to keep watch day and night.

LOSS OF LIFE IN A HOTEL FIRE.

One Dead and a Number of Others Injured at Burke, Idaho.

Burke, Idaho, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Tiger Hotel was destroyed by fire early this morning. William O'Mara, a miner, was caught in the flames and burned to death.

Seven of the guests, driven to the third story, jumped to the ground below. The burned and injured are: B. L. Searles, Joe Coburn, Miss Amy Johnson, Patrick McHale, Martin McHale, T. Smith, and Abel Danielson. Searles and Coburn probably will die. The others are seriously injured. All have been removed to the hospital at Wallace and medical aid called.

A large warehouse and several small buildings also were burned. The Tiger Poorman 200-ton concentrator was badly scorched, but prompt work of the citizens of the town saved it. The loss is $20,000.

FIRE IN A MINNESOTA TOWN.

Nearly All of the Business Houses in Plato Are Destroyed.

Plato, Minn., Sept. 28.—Half the business portion of Plato burned today. Aid was summoned from surrounding towns, and the town was barely saved from entire destruction. The fire started in the Empire elevator and spread quickly. The losses and insurance are as follows:

William Lityaw, building and stock, loss $2,500, partly insured; William Carncross, butcher shop, loss $1,200, insurance $400; Andrew Miller, general store, loss $3,000, no insurance; D. Bergman, dwelling, loss $2,000, no insurance; J. H. Torr, harness shop, loss $200; Strong & Miller, elevator, total loss, amount unknown; J. P. Perry, lumber, heavy loss.

PAYING GOLD DISCOVERED IN IOWA

Farm Near Clinton Gives Up Metal That Assays Well.

Clinton, Ia., Sept. 28.—Gold has been discovered in paying quantities on the farm of Bahne Luecke, near Camanche, south of here. An assay shows about $13 aggregate value to the ton. The deposit is from six to twenty-five feet beneath the surface.

WHY CANDIDATE BRYAN DRAWS A CROWD.



"Hurry up, Uncle John, if you want to see this here Boy Orator. This may be our last chance, and nobody'll ever hear of him again after election."

ORDERED OUT OF THE UNITY BUILDING

Altgeld and His Agent Refuse to Permit a Canvass in the Interest of Sound Money.

John P. Altgeld will permit no occupant of the Unity Building to join a sound money club if he can prevent it, however firmly the Governor may himself believe in that kind of currency when the issue is a lease for quarters in his Dearborn street building.

Representatives of the Business-Men's Sound Money Association have for several weeks past been making a canvass of big buildings in the down-town district for the purpose of augmenting the membership in that organization. Everywhere the canvassers have been courteously received. That is, up to yesterday. Then one of them had a door slammed in his face and he was ordered off the premises. The door led to the private office of John P. Altgeld in the Unity Building.

The man securing names in the interest of the Business-Men's Sound Money Association was J. J. Mittenbuler, foreman of masons in the employ of the Illinois Steel company. He reported to the officers of the club that both Gov. Altgeld and the agents of the building entered a flat and emphatic denial to his request to be permitted to call at the various offices in quest of men who might wish to join the sound money club.

HAYMARKET VICTIM TAKES HIS LIFE.

Daniel J. Daley, a Pensioned Policeman Injured by a Bomb Thrown by Anarchists, Commits Suicide.

Daniel J. Daley, a pensioned policeman of the Chicago force, committed suicide last Sunday at the home of his sister, No. 45 Wendell street. He took carbolic acid about 11 o'clock in the morning and died five hours later.

He was well known among Chicago policemen, having been injured when the bomb was thrown during the Haymarket riot. Permanently disabled by the injuries he received at that time, he was retired from active service and given a pension. A portion of the shell fractured his skull and since then his mind has been affected.

Shortly before he took the poison Sunday morning it was noticed that one of his bad spells had come over him. Physicians were called in, but were unable to save his life.

An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict of suicide while insane was returned by the jury.

JILTED, HE EATS THREE BARS OF SOAP.

Novel Method of Suicide Adopted by a Young Farmer Whose Best Girl "Played Off on Him."

Aurora, Ind., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Frank Coopler, a young farmer, attempted suicide yesterday morning. He has been paying attentions to a neighbor's daughter. Sunday she "played off on him" for another.

This worried him so much that he went to his room and wrote several letters. One to the Coroner stated that he had been disappointed in love; that life had lost all its charms for him. The letter told how and where he wished to be buried and what disposition he desired to be made of his personal property. He then ate three bars of toilet soap and soon became ill.

His groans attracted the attention of his parents, who hastily sent for a doctor. The physician soon gave him relief and he will recover. He says that he does not want to live and will yet kill himself.

CONSPIRATOR TYNAN TO BE RELEASED

Minister Eustis Unsuccessful in Obtaining Immediate Liberty for the Alleged Irish Dynamiter.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Sept. 28.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Authoritative advices from Paris are to the effect that Tynan will be immediately released after the Czar's departure from French soil.

Minister Eustis has done his best, but the decision to postpone his release is deemed irrevocable.

BURR'S VENEZUELAN RESEARCHES.

Agent of the Boundary Commission Concludes His Labors in London and Goes to The Hague.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Sept. 28.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Prof. Burr, who on behalf of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission has been investigating maps and documents stored in the British Colonial Office, concluded his labors last week, and Saturday he left London with Dr. Haan for The Hague to continue his researches. He will not stay there long.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today: *Rain; slightly warmer.*

Sun rises at 5:46 a. m.; sets at 5:34½ p. m.

Moon 22 days old; rises at 10:03 p. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	*Arrived.*	*Sailed.*
NEW YORK	Bovic	
NEW YORK	Spaarndam	
NEW YORK	Phoenicia	
BOSTON	Catalonia	
QUEENST'N	Bothnia	
MOVILLE	Mongolian	
CHERBOURG	Aller	
BROWHEAD	Montana	
LIZARD	Karlsruhe	
SCILLY	Obdam	
GIBRALTAR	Werra	
HAMBURG		Scandia.
GLASGOW	Scandinavia	
MARSEILLES	Bollvia	

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WHITNEY IS TO WED.

Former Secretary to Marry Mrs. Edith Randolph.

EVENT IS UNEXPECTED.

Bride Is the Widow of Capt. Arthur Randolph.

FAMOUS NEW YORK BEAUTY.

Takes Place at Bar Harbor at Noon Today.

CHILDREN WILL NOT ATTEND.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Bar Harbor has been treated to a genuine surprise, and the summer visitors remaining at this resort have the most delicious morsel of news to talk about that they have had for many a day. The news, which was announced late this afternoon, is that former Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney is to be married tomorrow to Mrs. Edith Randolph.

Mr. Whitney arrived here about a week ago and was the guest of Mrs. R. H. Townsend at Aloha. He afterward took a small cottage in Mount Desert street belonging to the Malvern Hotel. It was reported that his object in visiting here at this time was to negotiate for the purchase of W. B. Howard's summer residence, Mosely Hall. Nothing whatever was learned of his matrimonial intentions until today, and it is stated on reliable authority that the ex-Secretary himself was not sure that there was to be a wedding until yesterday.

It is said that Mr. Whitney and Mrs. Randolph have been engaged for some time. Mr. Whitney and Mrs. Randolph decided last week to have the marriage come off as soon as possible, and at a private dinner on Sunday at the Malvern cottage, where Mr. Whitney has been staying, the time of the wedding was announced. The bride and groom, it is said, will remain at Bar Harbor indefinitely.

No Family Estrangement.

Harry Payne Whitney and his wife, who have just been married, will not attend the wedding, as they are to leave Lenox for New York, thence to go to Vancouver, British Columbia, where they are to sail on the Empress of India for Yokohama, Japan. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Paget, the latter Mr. Whitney's daughter, are now in the Adirondacks, and neither will be able to be at Bar Harbor. Mr. Whitney regrets very much the inability of his children to be present, but wishes it to be understood that there has been no estrangement, and that the circumstance is owing entirely to the sudden ending of his courtship.

Mrs. Randolph is an exceptionally handsome and charming woman. She is the daughter of the late J. F. May of Washington, and is a sister of Fred May, who has gained some notoriety in New York and Newport. Her sisters are Mrs. C. K. Wright and Mrs. Beaver Webb. Mrs. Randolph has two children, a son and a daughter, aged about 13 and 15. She owns a cottage here, where she entertains quite extensively. Her mother, Mrs. May, also owns a cottage here, which she is now occupying with her son and daughter, Fred May and Mrs. Wright.

Wedding Takes Place Today.

The wedding will take place at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow at St. Savior's Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Christopher B. Leffingwell will officiate. It will be an informal affair, no invitations having been issued excepting general invitations to the public. There will be no best man nor any bridemaids, and the only usher will be Fred May, brother of the bride. The church will be profusely decorated with laurel, white flowers, lilies of the valley, and American beauty roses.

Mr. Whitney married Miss Flora Payne, daughter of the late Senator H. B. Payne of Ohio, and sister of Oliver H. Payne, who was Whitney's classmate at Yale College. Much of Mr. Whitney's success was due to the tact of his wife and the advice on financial matters of O. H. Payne. The latter's aid came after Mr. Whitney had made his start, however, and when it was apparent that the young man would win on his merits. Mrs. Whitney died about three years ago. She had been a leader of society, a woman of wit and great popularity. She left a fortune to her husband and children.

May-Bennet Episode.

During the summer of 1875 the interesting social announcement was made that Miss Carrie May was engaged to Mr. James Gordon Bennett. This was a social event of the first magnitude. Suddenly in the early part of December the metropolis was shocked to hear "Fred" May had assaulted Mr. Bennett with a horsewhip as he was leaving the Union club and cut him severely across the face. For several days the air was filled with stories of a duel. Eventually the fact was disclosed that a meeting did take place in the gray dawn at Marydel, on the dividing line between Maryland and Delaware; that two shots were exchanged, but nobody was hurt.

Mr. Bennett went to Europe and remained away for a long time. "Fred" May also disappeared, and was unheard of for many months. The seconds and surgeon who participated in the duel were arrested, and Mr. Bennett's personal counsel, A. Oakey Hall, appeared for them. They were placed under bonds, and there the matter was allowed to drop.

Several years after Mr. George Wilkes told the story of the encounter on the field of honor in a dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, and Mr. Bennett cabled one of his characteristic letters to that journal, admitting the acceptance of a challenge from "Fred" May, but declaring his honor had been satisfied.

Bride's First Marriage.

Meanwhile Miss Edith May married Capt. Arthur Randolph, an English officer of the Hussars, who claimed near kinship with the old Virginia family of "John Randolph of Roanoke." She became popular in the American colony in Paris and among the swell set in London. The death of Capt. Randolph, a few years ago, took the charming Anglo-American out of society for some time.

This marriage has been expected for some time. The gossips in Washington last winter went so far as to fix the date of the event and to predict a brilliant reëntrée of the May family into New York society. The beauty of Mrs. Randolph is phenomenal, and during her visit to Washington last winter she was one of the most conspicuous figures at a White House reception during her presence at the capital.

New York, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The rumor of the marriage of Chauncey M. Depew to Edith Collins, his ward, a Vanderbilt, next month, has been revived.

POLITICAL QUARREL ENDS IN MURDER

Tom Saunders Secures a Pistol and Kills John Dotson.

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Tom Saunders and John Dotson of Otterville, a village near this place, quarreled this afternoon over politics. Saunders went home, secured a pistol, returned shortly afterwards, and shot Dotson three times, instantly killing him.

TIN PLATE MAKERS CALL

M'KINLEY ADDRESSES TWO DELEGATIONS AT CANTON.

Workingmen, Merchants, and Farmers from Lisbon, O., Call on the Republican Candidate—African Methodist Delegates to the Cleveland Conference Pay Their Respects and Listen to a Speech—Great Progress of the African Race Is Recalled.

Canton, O., Sept. 28.—The first organized delegation to call on Maj. McKinley this week came from Lisbon, Columbiana County, O., and arrived at 12:30 this afternoon in a special train of ten coaches. It was made up of employés of the Lisbon tinplate mills, farmers, business-men, and mechanics from the vicinity, and was accompanied by the Lisbon City Band. R. W. Taylor, McKinley's successor in Congress, made the introductory address.

Maj. McKinley responded as follows:

"Mr. Taylor, my Fellow-Citizens, and Ladies and Gentlemen: I need not say to you that I am deeply moved by this call on this inclement day from my old constituents and from the home where my ancestors lived. I am glad, indeed, to have been connected with a piece of national legislation that gave to the town of Lisbon an enterprising tinplate plant, which gives employment, as I am informed, to more than 325 people. You farmers and merchants and business-men know how valuable that plant has been to their community and county, and I submit to you, no matter what may have been your politics in the past, whether you would not prefer to have that tinplate factory in your county and in your State than to have it in Wales. It only illustrates what has been said thousands and thousands of times by the statesmen of the past and by the leaders of the present, that the more factories you can have in any community the better will be the general business conditions and the better will be the market for the farmer."

After referring to his personal interest in and friendship for the people of Lisbon, who were his constituents when he was in Congress, Maj. McKinley concluded as follows:

"Your presence here indicates that you have not lost interest in Republican principles and that you are quite as much concerned if not more concerned in their triumph this year than you have ever been before. I am glad to be assured that I have your warm and hearty sympathy and support, as I have had always in the years of the past. I will not venture to enter upon any political discussion this afternoon, feeling certain that the good old county of Columbiana has already determined that her vote shall be given for a sound currency, an unquestioned national credit, an American protective tariff, and reciprocity, the permanency of law, and for the peace and order of society."

Talks to African Methodists.

Several carloads of ministers and delegates to the African Methodist Episcopal conference in session in Cleveland came to call on Maj. McKinley this afternoon. They marched informally to the McKinley home, where addresses were made by State Senator Green of Cleveland, Bishop Lee and Bishop Arnett.

Maj. McKinley responded as follows:

"Bishop Lee, Bishop Arnett, and my Fellow-Citizens: This is to me a most interesting and inspiring call. I appreciate the kind words, the earnest words, the eloquent words spoken by Bishop Arnett. They move my soul. They inspire me with confidence. I wish his voice and his patriotic sentiments so well expressed might have been heard by thousands rather than the few hundred gathered about me today. I am glad to meet the ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. That you should have set aside the business of your annual conference long enough to pay me a visit is an honor which I greatly appreciate and shall always remember.

"It is a matchless civilization in which we live; a civilization that recognizes the common and universal brotherhood of man. It is a glorious Constitution, the American Constitution under which we live, which secures to every citizen beneath our flag absolute freedom of religious doctrine and belief. A Constitution that recognizes neither creed nor color nor race nor nationality nor caste nor classes, but protects and defends all alike, and accords to each civil and religious liberty.

Progress of the Race.

"The history of your race is one of wonderful progress under the most trying and difficult circumstances. You have demonstrated your patience and patriotism, courage and intelligence, and your willingness to sacrifice for your country and to sustain its honor at all times and under all circumstances. You have made marked and commendable strides in the field of education and learning. Your educational institutions, public and private, are scattered all over the country, and within their walls you are giving generous and liberal education to the men of your race, fitting them for the responsibilities of life, and equipping them for good citizenship. Wilberforce University, in our own State, is a proud monument to your enterprise and character, an institution among the oldest, if not the oldest, of its kind, dedicated to the education of your own people, and which is sending teachers, and preachers, and men for the learned professions to every part of the country.

"Not only have you been looking carefully after the intellectual, but you have not neglected the moral condition of your race. You have recognized, and properly so, that good character is quite as essential as good education; that good morals are more indispensable than learning. Both should go together. In twenty years the membership of your church alone has increased from 172,000 to about 600,000, and your preachers from 1,334 to 4,252. I am glad to note the advancement of any organization which has for its object the elevation of mankind and the improvement and betterment of our citizenship.

"You and the race to which you belong have my hearty congratulations upon the progress you have already made, and my prayer for still greater progress in the future. I bid you improve the glorious opportunities with which you are blessed. I recall, as I stand in your presence today, with peculiar pleasure that during the great International Exposition at Chicago at the World's Parliament of Religion, when men of all countries, and races, and religions had assembled under one roof, your Bishop Arnett was chosen to represent your race. It was a high and deserved distinction. With what modesty and ability he bore the honor, with what credit to your race and to our country he discharged the duty, every Ohioan knows, and every Ohioan feels an increasing pride in him and the race he represents. May God bless and keep you all. It will be my pleasure, if it shall be yours, to meet and greet each one of you personally."

OHIO REPUBLICANS ARE CONFIDENT.

Example of Republican Enthusiasm Found at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Confidence in the outcome of the election marks the attitude of the Republicans of this State today. A week ago many were apprehensive lest the silver wave would sweep all before it. This fear no longer predominates and if the weeks between now and November produce as much Republican enthusiasm in Northern Ohio as has the last week, McKinley will carry the State by a magnificent majority.

Last week afforded a striking example of the wide difference in the interest displayed by the two parties here, by the caucuses held in both organizations. The Republican caucuses brought out nearly 26,000 voters, almost half the voting strength of the county. The next day the Popocrats held their caucuses, which were attended by about 4,000 voters. The Bryan Association of the county claims a membership of 12,000, but less than a third of this number had sufficient interest in the primaries to turn out. This incident is regarded by politicians as of peculiar significance in view of recent sweeping claims which have been made by the Popocrats of this section. The conservative voters have no heart to battle for free silver and the sentiment which was recently so widespread is dying out almost as rapidly as it developed.

Throughout Northern Ohio the Republicans have been much more active than the Popocrats. Friday night at Akron, Virgil P. Kline and Moses R. Dickey of this city, two life-long Democrats of the old school, addressed an audience of 5,000 people. They were among the first deserters from the Popocratic ranks after the Chicago convention. They advocated the election of McKinley. Mr. Kline, in the course of his address, said that the policy laid down by the Chicago platform "would prostrate industry, paralyze enterprise, corrupt and debauch the conscience of the American people, and then destroy the material and moral forces of the country, resulting in a blow to our civilization from which we would not recover for fifty years."

Judge Dickey, who is one of the oldest and most respected members of the Cleveland bar, said, on the same occasion: "I propose to say that there is treason in that platform, and no man shall get me to keep company with traitors. Mr. Bryan says he is in sympathy with every word of that platform. I know he denies that he is an Anarchist, but Benedict Arnold denied he was a traitor. I would as soon have supported secession in 1861 and the rebellion as that platform. By adopting that platform this republic will pronounce a decree which must terminate in disorder, anarchy, and ruin."

VETERANS TALK TO 7,000 IN IOWA.

Great Array of Speakers at Republican Mass-Meeting in Dubuque.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—This was a great day for the sound money men and Republicans of Dubuque. The occasion was the arrival of the "Big Four," as the quartet is called consisting of Gens. Sickles, Howard, and Alger, and Corporal Tanner. Gen. Sigel was not present, owing to sickness, but Adjutant-General Stewart of Pennsylvania took his place. They arrived on an early morning train and took breakfast at the Hotel Julien. They were called upon by Senator Allison, Gov. Drake, Congressman Henderson, and many others.

At 9:30 an escort consisting of the Grand Army veterans, prominent citizens of Dubuque, and the cavalry of Col. Cody's Wild West Show preceded the distinguished party to Washington Park, where a meeting was held.

Col. Henderson introduced them as men minus legs and arms, but with heads. Senator Allison followed in a brief address. Gov. Drake followed.

Gen. Sickles, who was helped up to the stage, then delivered a ringing address, during which he said that he was one of 200,000 New York Democrats who would not vote for Bryan. He wanted those who are opposed to mob rule, to anarchy, dishonest money and government, and in favor of the election of McKinley to hold up their hands. Nearly every hand went up with a mighty cheer from the vast audience. Then he asked those in favor of dishonest money, unlawful money, and the election of Bryan to raise their hands; not a hand could be seen. Gen. Howard followed briefly.

Gen. Alger then took the platform. He said that any man so ignorant as to maintain, as Mr. Bryan has, that a country is not prosperous under a gold standard ought to go to the kindergarten instead of the White House.

Corporal Tanner then spoke and the meeting closed with a brief address from Col. Cody. It is estimated that fully 7,000 people were present.

Ottumwa, Ia., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The first meeting of Gen. Grosvenor in the West, held here tonight, was the occasion of the greatest political demonstration Ottumwa has ever seen. There were thousands of people on the streets, a thousand footmen, horsemen, and bicyclers in a parade, with fireworks, flambeaux, and bands. Over 1,800 people heard Gen. Grosvenor compare the revolutionary spirit of 1861 and 1896 at the opera-house. Twice as many more were unable to get in.

Boone, Ia., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Ten thousand people were out tonight to see the big McKinley parade and listen to speeches by Gens. Howard, Alger, Stewart, Corporal Tanner, and others. The distinguished party arrived from Marshalltown by two special trains and were greeted with a monster demonstration and torchlight procession. Two thousand men were in line and fully 6,000 people crowded the big tent in the park and listened to the speeches. It was the biggest demonstration ever witnessed in this city.

REPUBLICAN RALLIES IN ILLINOIS.

Terence V. Powderly Addresses the Laboring Men of Joliet.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Terence V. Powderly held the attention of over 1,000 laboring men for more than an hour in this city tonight. A leaflet had been circulated through the city by the Popocratic party purporting to be a part of his Aurora speech. In regard to it Mr. Powderly said:

"It has been asked, Why do I stand on a Republican platform? Because I am a Republican. For some fifteen years I occupied the position of chief officer of a great labor organization numbering in its ranks men of all parties. I considered it my duty then to be strictly neutral between the political parties, and I honestly tried to do what I conceived to be my duty in this respect. When I ceased to be burdened with official responsibilities of this nature I felt that I had the right—and I shall exercise that right—to discuss all public questions as a free American citizen."

Mr. Powderly discussed both the silver question and protection. He was frequently interrupted by hearty bursts of applause.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—George E. Adams of Chicago addressed one of the largest Republican meetings of the campaign at Cole's Opera-House tonight. Although the rain was falling steadily, the house was filled to the doors. The speaker was introduced by F. M. Funk, and received a warm welcome. He spoke an hour and a half. Mr. Adams said that, while tariff and currency were great issues, they were not so vital as the question of nationalism. He denounced the effort of Bryan to array the people against each other by classes. He was frequently applauded.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Republicans had a great rally tonight with a torch-light parade in honor of ex-Gov. Fifer, who spoke at the opera-house. Ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton also addressed the crowd.

The Popocrats had a parade and a rally at the tabernacle, where B. F. Caldwell spoke.

Macomb, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—William E. Mason was the principal speaker at a Republican rally here today, and despite the bad weather he faced an audience of about 3,000 in the afternoon in the court-house yard. His speech was received with the most enthusiastic applause. The evening trains brought large crowds of people, and the torch-light procession was an imposing one. Senator O. F. Berry was the principal speaker of the evening, supplemented by local speakers.

Marengo, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this vicinity held a rally in the opera-house here tonight. Over 1,000 people greeted Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, who delivered the address. Flambeau and marching clubs from Seneca, Woodstock, and Harvard were present, and the Marengo Quartet sang. The enthusiasm was great and the speaker was frequently applauded.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A railroad men's sound money club was organized here tonight with a membership of 175 to start on. Anson Brown of the Wabash was elected President, and a Vice-President was chosen from each of the railroads in this city. Many of the members of the club are Democrats. The street railway men will be admitted to membership, and it is said there is not a silver man among them.

CHEERING NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

W. P. Brownlow Predicts the Election of Three Republican Congressmen.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—W. P. Brownlow, Republican nominee for Congress in the First Tennessee District, was a caller at Republican headquarters today. He has been working hard in his district and brought cheering news of the outlook.

"I expect to carry my district by 10,000 majority," he said. "The campaign is a vigorous one, but every day adds to the prospect of Republican success. We will have a fair count in Tennessee, and there will be no chance for the Legislature to tamper with returns.

"In the Second District Mr. Gibson, the Reublican incumbent, will be reëlected by 18,000 majority. In the Third District, now represented by Foster V. Brown, who declined renomination, the Republican candidate, W. J. Clift, will be elected."

Representative William B. Baker of the Second Maryland District, thinks the Republicans will carry Maryland by a handsome majority and get a number of Congressmen. His district includes a portion of the City of Baltimore and a hard fight is being made against him, but he believes he will be reëlected. The Republicans are harmonious, while the Democrats are divided. There is a large proportion of sound money Democrats in the district, some of whom will vote for him and others will not vote at all. At any rate they will be lost to the Bryan ticket.

EXPLAINS POPOCRACY WITH VIEWS.

W. D. Boyce Discusses Money Question Before Marquette Club.

W. D. Boyce explained the financial question last night before the Marquette club in a speech teeming with figures from both manufacturing and mercantile lines, which he illustrated with stereopticon views.

His arguments against free silver were clearly drawn. It was the talk of a business-man who has studied business interests as they come within the experience of manufacturers and merchants.

It was the club's first indoor political rally open to women, and it was well attended. George L. Douglass, W. C. Van Gilder, Caleb A. Taylor, and others made short speeches.

BRYAN BACK IN GOTHAM.

CLOSES THE NEW ENGLAND TOUR WITH FOUR SHORT ADDRESSES.

Popocratic Leaders Reach New York, Where a Tammany Delegation Gives Them a Welcome—Mr. Sewall to Remain in Communion with the Tiger, While Mr. Bryan Journeys to St. Louis and Points in Tennessee—Proposed Northwestern Visit.

Speech No. 201 at Lynn.
Speech No. 202 at Providence.
Speech No. 203 at New London.
Speech No. 204 at New Haven.
Speech No. 205 at Paterson.
Speech No. 206 at Newark.

New York, Sept. 28.—William J. Bryan arrived at the Hotel Bartholdi at 5:02 this afternoon. He was accompanied by a committee from Tammany Hall, who had gone to Bridgeport, Conn., to meet him. About 200 persons cheered him at the hotel entrance, and he tipped his hat and smiled in recognition.

Bryan was evidently nursing his throat, as his coat collar was turned up tight. He went direct to his room, and there later dinner was served.

Mr. Bryan's attention was today called to the burning of the Burns factory at Worcester, Mass., and to the suggestion contained in dispatches that the building may have been set on fire by some one who felt indignant at the action of Mr. Burns last



BRYAN WITH HIS HAIR CUT.

Friday night in permitting the hanging out of a red flag with Mr. Bryan's picture on it. Mr. Bryan said:

"There is nothing that I care to say on the subject. I do not believe that any advocate of free silver would do harm to Mr. Burns or to his property. While Mr. Burns' action on Friday was not very courteous, I paid no attention to it. He had a right to decorate his building as he chose, even though the decorations might be offensive to his political opponents, and his neighbors have a right to criticise his actions if they see fit to do so, but if any one has attempted to injure him or his property such persons ought to be punished like any other violator of the law."

Arthur Sewall arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a short time before Mr. Bryan reached the city. He parted company with Mr. Bryan at New London, Conn.

"I am of the belief," said Mr. Sewall, "that Mr. Bryan's tour of the New England States will redound to the good of our ticket. I never witnessed such enthusiasm and genuine interest as was evoked by Mr. Bryan's appearance wherever he went.

"The other side may say what they choose, but I know that the silver sentiment is growing stronger in the Eastern States every day. Of course, we don't hope to carry Maine, nor will we make any special effort, but I don't think that the recent State election is any criterion as to how things will go in November."

Mr. Sewall will stay in town for several days at least and speak at the Tammany ratification tomorrow night. He will go West from this city to attend the convention of the National Democratic Clubs which meets in St. Louis on Oct. 3.

After spending about thirty minutes at the Hotel Bartholdi Mr. Bryan repaired to Northern New Jersey, escorted by a committe of New Jersey Democrats, where two of the biggest meetings of his Eastern tour were held.

At Paterson the crowd was so great that the police had to fight to make a passageway to Mr. Bryan's carriage. After a great effort Mr. Bryan finally reached the stand, but just as he was about to begin his address the electric lights went out and the vast throng was plunged into darkness. Great excitement prevailed for a time, and the nominee threatened to leave the stand, but while the hubbub was at its height the light was restored, the police relieved the creaking stand of some of its surplus freight, and Mr. Bryan spoke. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: My idea of politics is that the issues shall be presented by party platforms. All parties have had their conventions. They have adopted their platforms. The Republican party is in favor of maintaining the present financial system until foreign nations shall join in relieving us of it. The Democratic party declares in favor of immediate abandonment of the gold standard and the substitution of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Bimetallism can only exist where two metals are admitted to the mints on equal terms and coined into money of legal tender at a ratio fixed by law, and one platform not only declares for free coinage and unlimited coinage, but it fixes the ratio of 16 to 1, the present ratio.

"Not only do we declare in favor of bimetallism at the legal ratio, but for fear somebody might desire to misconstrue that platform and postpone the advantages of bimetallism, we declare that this Nation shall open its mints without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. That's what my election as President means. We shall treat silver justly and shall not issue bonds to buy gold in order to afford an opportunity for those who want bonds to draw upon the gold and increase the Nation's debt.

"It is not strange that the money-changers are opposed to the Chicago ticket, because the Chicago ticket is opposed to the money-changers' policy. It is not strange that the syndicate which grows fat while the people grow lean are opposed to the Chicago ticket, because the success of the Chicago ticket means that those syndicates shall cease to fatten on the adversities of the people. I believe, my friends, that the time has come when we must restore to the people the right to run the government and that we must restore the government to the old policy whereby it guarantees equal rights to all and gives privileges to no one."

The Paterson speech was curtailed and Mr. Bryan hurried away to Newark, where he was presented to the audience a little before 9 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan stated that while other nations were pushing up the price of gold we had sent representatives to ask them to join us in restoring bimetallism, always reserving the right to restore it ourselves if they would not yield to our entreaties. He said bimetallism was sure to succeed.

Immediately after closing his speech Mr. Bryan returned to New York where he hurried to his hotel and retired for the night. During tomorrow he will seek needed rest and try to recruit his voice for the big Tammany Hall meeting in the evening. At midnight he will leave for West Virginia.

Bath, Me., Sept. 28.—Mr. Sewall is with the Bryan party in New York and may go South with it. Mr. Bryan will be in St. Louis on Oct. 3, after which he will go to Memphis and Nashville. He then returns to Indianapolis, and expects to visit Michigan and Iowa.

MR. BRYAN'S NEW ENGLAND TOUR.

Speeches by the Candidate at Lynn, Providence, and New London.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28.—Mr. Bryan and his escort had a taste of the hardships of campaigning this morning. Having left Bath, Me., at midnight, the party was aroused from much-needed sleep at 5 o'clock, when Lynn, Mass., was reached. The candidate was billed for a speech at this place, and at Newburyport the Democratic City committee boarded the train to receive Mr. Bryan and at the Lynn station the other members were in waiting.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall were escorted to Highland Square, where the stand had been erected. Here Mr. Bryan delivered a brief address. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: Our opponents are all the time asserting that business-men ought to take an interest in this campaign in order to protect their business interests. It has always made me indignant that a few people in each community should assume to be the only business-men in it, and should always insist upon thrusting their business interests forward in preference to anybody else's business interests. I have always believed that any one who contributed to the Nation's prosperity, who added to a Nation's wealth or to a Nation's greatness was a business-man. [Applause.]

"Sometimes our opponents try to array the wage-earning class, those who work in factories or by the day for an employer, against the farming classes. I want to show you that you cannot separate the interests of the wage-earning classes from the interests of the farming classes. You do not produce shoes for ornament, but for wear. People cannot wear shoes until they are able to buy them, and they cannot buy shoes unless they have the money to buy with; and they cannot get money to buy shoes until they sell something they have and get that money. Now, you sell shoes to the people of the West and South. If you drive down the prices of all those things which the farmers produce, so that when they sell their crops they cannot more than pay their debts and interest, and taxes, what money will they have to buy shoes with? Are you going to add to the property and prosperity of Lynn by making more people go barefooted? [Cries of "No, no."]

"The wage-earners of Lynn will be idle until there is a demand for the products of the factories of Lynn, and there can be no demand for that product as long as you drive money up and property down. Falling prices mean hard times and hard times have never been advocated in a platform by any party, although the Republican platform this year, without directly saying so, promises to continue hard times and make them harder. Do you deny that proposition? I want you to look at that platform. It declares a gold standard is not desirable, because the party pledges itself to get rid of it.

Favors the Double Standard.

"If the double standard is not more desirable than the gold standard, why does the Republican party want to make any change? If the gold standard is good we ought to keep it; but when the Republican party attempts to get rid of it it admits it is not as good as bimetallism. But they promise you, notwithstanding their desire to get rid of the gold standard, that they will keep it until other nations help us to get rid of it. Until then, they say, we must maintain the gold standard. [A voice: "Yes, but we won't."]

"No, I don't think we will myself.

"There are financiers who go on the theory that the more money you take out of circulation the more you have left in it. There are financiers who actually rejoiced at the issue of bonds, and said it would restore confidence. They are trying to run business in this country with a larger and larger per cent of confidence to the amount of money on hand. And if they go on the people will have all the confidence and no money. My observation has been that if a confidence man comes into a community the man who has the least confidence has the most money when the fellow goes out.

"You say, 'I am hungry.' They say, 'I have got a remedy; just have confidence, and if you have not had a full meal you will be just as good as if you had." You say you cannot get work. They say 'Just have confidence you have work and it will be all right.' You say, 'We cannot find a market for our shoes.' 'Just have confidence the people will buy, and they will buy.'

"There is only one place where they think the confidence game won't work. You go to one of these men who is all the time talking about confidence and ask him to borrow money. He says, 'What security have you?'

"You say, 'I will give you all the confidence you want.' He will tell you he is not loaning on confidence this year.

"The trouble is things that used to be usable are not any more. Security that used to be good is not good security any more. They are driving down the value of your security by driving up the value of money. There is only one way to restore confidence, and that is to give confidence a basis to rest upon. [A voice: "Talk about injunctions."] I have been talking about that which is paramount in this campaign; and yet I realize there are other questions upon which people feel an interest. I know they are interested in the plank in our platform which declares against what is known as government by injunction. I know the people are interested in that plank which demands arbitration, because, while our plank is a national plank, and is confined to arbitration between the employés engaged in inter-State commerce and their employers, yet the indorsement of the principle of arbitratioin is an important thing. It substitutes just and peaceable methods of settlement in the place of force.

"I believe the principle of arbitration will become as well settled in this country while we younger men are still alive as the court of justice is well settled today."

At 8:20 the party caught the train for Boston, arriving at the Boston and Maine station about twenty minutes later, where they were met by several hundred enthusiastic admirers. A quick trip across the city in carriages was necessary in order to make connections with the Colonial Express, which left the Providence depot at 9 o'clock. Before the train left Boston a Reception committee from Providence, headed by John E. Conley, Secretary of the State Central Democratic committee, boarded it. Providence was reached at 10:05. Here a fifty minutes' stop was made. There was a multitude of people at the station, and it completely filled Exchange place, where Mr. Bryan spoke.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 28.—Mr. Bryan in his address here devoted himself to a discussion of the financial issue upon the lines followed in previous addresses that he has made on his tour. He took for his text these words from a book by Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University, Providence:

"It is always assumed or admitted that the ideal sort of money would be money with a unit having a general, steadfast purchasing power."

In this definition, Mr. Bryan said, Prof. Andrews "plants himself upon a solid rock."

"If one of our Western men," Mr. Bryan added, "advocates bimetallism and calls attention to the injustice of the gold standard they say that he lacks the education which is necessary to comprehend the beauties of the gold standard, but when some learned man, like Prof. Andrews, advocates bimetallism and denounces the gold standard with an emphasis which can't be surpassed in the South or West they say, 'Much learning hath made him mad.' Men who are so absorbed in the worship of the dollar that they can't give time to the study of the questions which surround humanity will sit back and with a 'holier than thou' expression pity a man who has got beside himself in the study of the money question."

Mr. Bryan argued that there can be no material difference between the bullion and the coinage value so long as one can be converted into the other at will.

"Now, my friends, if any of you held silver bullion, would you sell it to anybody for half price and let the producer make the profit? Of course not. And yet you hear this argument every day by those who seem unable to comprehend even the plainest roots that are presented in the money question. My friends, if we differ as to the merits of our policy we might then discuss the respective merits of opposing policies, but the Republican party does not present any policy to the American people. [Applause.] The Republican party does not present a financial policy and say that the proposed policy will benefit the country. The Republican party simply proposes to maintain a policy which the Republican platform confesses to be bad and which promises to get rid of it and substitute bimetallism. But the Republican party promises to maintain that policy until the foreign nations shall come to our belief. Every person who believes that we must get down on our knees and ask the aid of the foreign nations before we can legislate on the money question ought to vote the Republican ticket.

Importance of the Controversy.

"I want you to understand the importance of this controversy. It is a question whether the people have a right to govern themselves or whether these great corporations and syndicates and trusts own this government and have a right to use it and plunder everybody else for the enrichment of themselves. In our platform we declare that the government is greater than the trusts. If all of these combinations are able to spend their money to perpetuate their reign, are not the masses of the people willing to give the only thing that they can contribute to the success of any campaign—namely: Their votes when they go to the ballot-box?

"If the people who suffer are not willing to vote for relief they must not expect to get relief. But, my friends, I should think that the people who live here would esteem it a great privilege to cast a vote in favor of restoring the government to its rightful position, where it protects every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights without giving any privileges to any class."

After Mr. Bryan had finished there were cries for Mr. Sewall, and he was introduced and was given three cheers. The crowd demanded a speech of him, but he answered that he did not have time to make a speech, and if there was time left he would yield it to the Presidential nominee.

New London, Conn., Sept. 28.—Mr. Bryan reached New London a little after the schedule time and was immediately escorted to the public square, near the new monument, where, in the presence of about 3,000 people, he delivered an address. He was well received and spoke about forty minutes. George Fred Williams also spoke for ten minutes, after which the party left for New Haven, at 1:15.

Mr. Bryan had proceeded with his argument in behalf of free coinage, during which

(Continued on fifth page.)

LODGE AND TRACY TALK.

GREAT MASS-MEETING HELD AT CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK.

Republicans of All Factions Sit on the Platform—Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor Make Brief Addresses—Lord Chief Justice Russell of England Occupies a Box—Gen. Tracy's Scathing Denunciation of Popocracy.

New York, Sept. 28.—The Republican mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall tonight was a great success. The gathering in the immense hall was a representative and notable one. On the platform, which was tastefully decorated, sat elbow to elbow Republicans who for several years had been at loggerheads on local issues.

Besides Frank S. Black, candidate for Governor, and Timothy L. Woodruff, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, were Garret A. Hobart, Vice-Presidential candidate; Chairman Hanna, Thomas C. Platt, ex-Senator Gibbs, Congressman Odell, and fully 700 well-known city and State Republicans.

Lord Chief Justice Russell of England and a party of friends occupied one of the boxes.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, presided, and opened the meeting with a rousing speech. In the course of it he said:

"If you ask my opinion as to which of these three planks of the Chicago platform is the worst I answer unhesitatingly that it is the plank which pledges that the Federal laws, when resisted by domestic violence, shall not be enforced without the consent of the Governor of the State. It is the worst because it is the most dangerous and most easily accomplished. You cannot change the character of the Supreme Court, nor can you repudiate the debt of the Nation without the concurrent action of Congress, but it is within the power of the President, in case of armed resistance to the laws, to destroy the government by inaction.

Filled People with Horror.

"The people read the Chicago platform with a feeling of horror akin to that which swept over the country at the firing upon Fort Sumter. For the first time in the history of this country has a candidate for the Presidency declared that if the Federal laws are resisted by riot and bloodshed in any State he will not, without the consent of the Governor, interfere.

"No man can be President of this country without first registering an oath that he will support the Constitution and faithfully discharge the duties which it imposes upon him. A pledge made by a candidate for the Presidency in advance of his election not to enforce the laws of Congress without the consent of the Governor of the State is a pledge that he will violate his oath of office.

"The destruction that can be wrought by a nerveless and faithless President we already know. For four months following the election of 1860 the Nation lay helpless and dying through the neglect of the Executive to enforce the laws. He based his refusal to act on the ground that he had no constitutional power to force the seceding States. That pernicious doctrine was shot to death at Gettysburg and buried forever at Appomattox. In the Chicago platform we have a new invention by which nullification and secession are made easy.

"Fellow-citizens, a graver crisis never confronted the country than the crisis which confronts it now. In 1861 we met the crisis successfully with the sword; in 1896, under the leadership of McKinley and Hobart, we will meet it successfully with the ballot."

Candidate Black Speaks.

Gen. Tracy introduced Congressman Black, who was received with cheers, handclapping, and band playing. While the candidate for Governor was speaking he was listened to attentively, and when he made a telling point the immense audience applauded vigorously.

At the conclusion of Mr. Black's speech Gen. Tracy introduced Candidate Woodruff to the assemblage, especially to those who ride the wheel as one who is well known throughout the State as "the friend of good roads." He was enthusiastically greeted and when the excitement subsided the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor spoke briefly. He, too, was rewarded with liberal applause throughout his speech.

Cheers for Henry Cabot Lodge.

The next speaker was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. He was given a warm reception, and as his speech progressed he was enthusiastically cheered.

Senator Lodge opened with a reference to the current phrase of the "enemy's country."

"No American," he said, "should be elected to any office who speaks of any part of the United States as the 'enemy's country.' To speak of any portion of the republic as the 'enemy's country' is to manifest that evil spirit of sectionalism which was buried by four years of civil war. The revival of that spirit is abhorrent and the use of the phrase, the 'enemy's country,' odious everywhere, seems more odious, more monstrous even when applied to the City of New York than anywhere else."

The Senator devoted considerable time to the currency question, and referred to the "Boy Orator" and to the "many pearls of speech which he has been strewing along the railroad lines of this country." The purpose of the silver agitation was to get votes by making people believe that they were going to get something for nothing and become rich without labor. "It is a very old delusion. You will be able to get a dollar under free coinage only as you get it now—by exchanging for it labor or some other thing of solid value. The difference will be that instead of getting a good dollar, as you get now, you will get one worth only half as much. If you go to the single silver standard you will receive for wages or salaries the same number of dollars that you do now, but they will be worth only half as much."

The Senator denounced "the effort to induce men to vote for the silver candidate by raising the cry of 'the masses against the classes.'"

It is, he said, as vile an attempt as to endeavor to arouse sectional feeling. Speaking of the Democratic convention at Chicago, he said:

Recalls the Reign of Terror.

"In its frantic disorder and wild harangues it recalled to the minds of all thoughtful observers the scenes which history depicts in the convention of the Reign of Terror and the revolutionary clubs of Paris. If they could not manage the convention in orderly, decent, American fashion, how can it be supposed that they could manage a great government? Look at their State conventions. Look at the movement that they keep up for each other's retirement. Are such men as these fit to take charge of the vast interests and complicated administrations of this great republic? We have a number of important questions open in our foreign relations. We shall be called upon in a short time to determine what we shall do in regard to the Nicaraguan Canal. We must settle the controversy of the Hawaiian Islands. We must stop Canadian encroachment on our Alaskan boundary. We must see to it that the Monroe doctrine is guarded and vindicated everywhere. The Cuban question is culminating, and the day is not far distant when we must take decisive action to put an end to that hideous and desolating war. These are delicate, difficult, and important questions, requiring the highest and the widest and the wisest statesmanship. Imagine trusting them for a solution to the crew who wrote that platform and held that convention at Chicago."

At the conclusion of Senator Lodge's speech there was another outburst of applause, at the conclusion of which Edward Lauterbach spoke briefly, bringing the meeting to a close.

PROGRESS OF PLANS FOR FUSION.

Missouri Populists Make an Earnest Plea for More Spoils.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28.—Paul Vandervoort of Omaha, President of the Reform Press Association, was present at the conference between the Populist and Popocratic State committees, which resulted in fusion on the national Electoral ticket. He claimed to have been sent here by the Chicago branch of the Populists' national headquarters for the purpose of demanding what he called "more substantial conditions" from the Popocrats than four places on the Electoral ticket. What he particularly desired was the withdrawal of several Popocratic Congressional nominees in favor of Populists.

J. Weller Long, the Populist nominee for Congressman in the First District, insisted that the committee back him up in his demand for the Popocrats to give him a clear field by withdrawing Capt. R. P. Giles, their nominee.

Sheridan Webster also spoke for a bigger division. His contention was based on his interest as the Populist nominee for Auditor of State. A strong plea was also put in for Hardin Steel, the Populist nominee for Congressman in the Third District, and for J. H. Livingston, their candidate in the Fourteenth. A plea was likewise entered for Bond in the Thirteenth District, who is running against Edward Robb, the Popocratic candidate.

No action, however, was taken as to Congressmen.

M. F. Daud, National Committeeman for the Silver party of Missouri, says that he has the names of 30,000 Republican voters who have pledged themselves to vote for Bryan and Sewall. He says seventeen Electors will be nominated by petition for these Republican voters to vote for. This is done, he says, to help Bryan, "as there are thousands of free silver Republicans in the State whose votes we would lose if we did not give them a convenient way to vote for Bryan and their State ticket at the same time."

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Populists are planning to withdraw all Congressional nominees in the State with the exception of those in the First and Fourth Districts.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Ever since the Populists decided to place a separate Electoral ticket in the field in this State there has been a wild scramble by the Popocratic State organization to pacify the middle-of-the-roaders and prevail upon them to recall their decision. The fusion proposition has gained some support in the last week, and tomorrow there will be another joint conference of the Popocratic and Populist State committees in this city, at which it is given out tonight the Popocrats will take down five of their Electors and a fusion ticket be issued.

FUSIONISTS CONTROL IN NEBRASKA.

Capture the Middle-of-the-Road Populist State Convention.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The middle-of-the-road Populist State convention this afternoon was little more than a farce. Called on short notice, with no regular selections of delegates, it early resolved itself into a mass-meeting, with probably not a dozen men from outside this county present. The Bryan fusionists packed the hall, secured control, and ran the convention to suit themselves.

C. M. Clark of Lincoln, who inspired the meeting and issued the call, protested against the turn affairs had taken in an impassioned address. He said the Populist party of Nebraska had been swallowed up by the free silver Democrats. He was opposed to Bryan because Bryan was a Democrat, and did not subscribe to the fundamental principles of Populism. Replying to the claim that all those present were middle-of-the-road Populists, he said: "You are about as near the middle of the road as you would be if you were in hell."

Finally a resolution was adopted indorsing Bryan and Watson, which leaves the situation in Nebraska virtually as it was.

No Electors were chosen or State candidates nominated.

SAYS COOKE TRIED TO BRIBE HIM.

Ex-Senator Poynter of Nebraska Makes Charges Against a Lincoln Man.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator William A. Poynter of Boone County, a prominent silverite in the Third Congressional District, sprung a sensation at Lincoln last night. Two years ago he was defeated by Congressman Meiklejohn. This year the Republicans nominated Ross Hammond, and the fusionists nominated Judge Samuel Maxwell. A desperate fight is on, with chances about even.

Poynter last night made an affidavit before a notary to the effect that an attempt had been made to bribe him to become a petition Populist candidate for Congress in his district, and that the bribe was tendered him by Tom Cooke, a politician of Lincoln, who went to Poynter's home for that purpose. The vital part of the affidavit read as follows:

"After a good deal of talk to make me believe it would in no way injure me, either financially or otherwise, that my political standing would be just as good in my party after the campaign as before, Cook said: 'If you will make the race we will give you $1,000 and pay you $500 spot cash. We will give you $50 a week expense money and transportation over all the lines of railroad in your district. D—n it, we want you to beat Maxwell.'"

Tom Cooke is well known in the State, having been Clerk of the House or Senate the last six years.

BRAGG TALKS FOR GOLD AT RIPON.

Is Supported by Twenty Democratic Leaders on the Platform.

Ripon, Wis., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Gen. Edward S. Bragg spoke at a sound money mass-meeting here tonight. Stone's Opera-House, which accommodates about 1,000 people, was crowded to the gallery top, with an audience mostly composed of voters who were entirely in sympathy with the doughty little President of the Iron Brigade.

"I am neither a gold man nor a silverite," said the General, "but I am for a dollar worth 100 cents wherever God's sun sheds its glorious light. Since that dollar is gold, I support that."

The present monetary condition was characterized as not the result of the act of '73, not the result of attempting to establish a gold basis, but due entirely to an effort to establish ourselves on an insecure monetary basis. Applause was frequent throughout and at times became vociferous.

Upon the platform sat twenty or more Democratic leaders, who are arrayed against the Bryan Popocracy.

ALTGELD DRAWS M'KINLEY CHEERS

Mention of the Ohioan's Name at Rockford Causes a Demonstration.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The silverites held two rallies this evening, Gov. Altgeld being the principal speaker at each. The Governor's audience on the East Side was composed largely of Swedish-Americans, and his mention of McKinley's name was followed by an outburst of cheering that lasted two minutes.

The Governor discussed the financial question much after the order of his recent speeches.

At the West Side meeting he varied his remarks by slight reference to State issues. He charged Tanner with having interfered with reform legislation at Springfield last winter, and said that the State Board of Equalization had favored corporations, and some of its members had grown very rich.

PREPARE FOR POPOCRATIC CLUBS.

Vice-President Stevenson Expected to Preside at the St. Louis Meeting.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28.—The official headquarters of the National Association of Democratic Clubs are now open at the Southern Hotel and preparations for the big convention to take place on Saturday are in full swing. Of those who will be among its visitors there will be Vice-President Adlai Stevenson, who is to be the presiding officer of the convention, William J. Bryan of Nebraska, Arthur Sewall of Maine, Congressman Benton McMillin of Tennessee, and Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor.

POLISH CLUB DESERTS POPOCRACY.

Winona Organization Goes to McKinley in a Body.

Winona, Minn., Sept. 28.—A political event which will have important bearing on the campaign in Winona County was the disbandment on Saturday evening of the Fourth Ward Polish Democratic club, with a membership of over 100, and its reorganization as the Fourth Ward Polish Straight Republican club. Up to two years ago the Fourth Ward was the Democratic stronghold of the county. At the last election the majority was greatly reduced.

JOIN TO HELP BRYAN AND WATSON.

Bimetallic League and Labor Federation of Helena Unite.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 28.—At a joint meeting of the Bimetallic League and the Labor Federation of Helena the latter decided to support Bryan and Watson, and, commencing today, they will start a most thorough canvass of the city to raise money to help distribute free coinage literature in the doubtful States.

Refuses a Popocratic Nomination.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 28.—Maurice P. Cavanaugh, who was nominated for State Auditor by the Popocratic convention at Boston on Saturday, says he will not accept the nomination.

UNCLE DICK IN THE TENT.

EX-GOV. OGLESBY TO SOUND THE TOCSIN ON THURSDAY.

Big Canvas Temple, Dedicated to Honest Politics, Then to Be Moved from Place to Place in the City So as to Reach the Workingmen Near Their Homes—First Regular Meeting to Be Held at Western Avenue and Division Street—Schedule of Places.

Everything is in readiness for the great tent campaign which the Republican County Central committee will inaugurate on Thursday night and continue until election day.

The Fourteenth Ward has been decided upon as the particular section in which to begin this tour. An open space at Western avenue and Division street has been selected on which to erect the great canvas temple. To that spot it is expected a large crowd of wage-earners will gather to hear the doctrine of Republicanism. It will be expounded by ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, who makes his first appearance in the present contest.

Chairman Smythe and his lieutenants are giving much of their attention to this novel plan of taking their big speakers into neighborhoods where the voters live, and it is creating an immense amount of interest among the people.

Campaign Talent Never Equaled.

At no time in the history of local political campaigns has such a series of rallies been organized and with such an array of oratorical talent as will appeal to the workingmen of Chicago during the month of October in behalf of McKinley, sound money, and protection. Among the distinguished speakers of national reputation who have been engaged for this work are Thomas B. Reed, Senator Cullom, ex-Gov. Oglesby, Warner Miller, Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, Robert G. Ingersoll, Congressman Hepburn of Iowa, Senator Foraker, and many others. Each night the tent will be moved from one section of the city to another and the entrance will be wide open, without any difficulties of admission to the expectant public.

Beginning on Thursday night, for the first four nights the voters will have an opportunity of hearing issues discussed by ex-Gov. Oglesby, Senator-elect Foraker, Senator Cullom, Congressman A. J. Hopkins, and Warner Miller of New York.

The route for five meetings was made up yesterday, the places located, and the speakers to be at each one named.

Program for Five Days.

Here they are:

Thursday, Oct. 1—In the Fourteenth Ward, at Western avenue and Division street. The speakers will be R. J. Oglesby, Lorin C. Collins, and Henry L. Hertz. Music will be furnished by the Second Regiment Band and the Everitt Quartet.

Friday, Oct. 2—At Maywood in the village park—Senator S. M. Cullom, Congressman A. J. Hopkins, Congressman William Lorimer, R. O. West, and C. S. Deneen. Bert Morphy will sing and music will be furnished by the Maywood Band.

Saturday, Oct. 3—Tenth Ward, Twenty-second street and Western avenue—Senator J. B. Foraker will be the speaker, and the Second Regiment Band and quartet will be in attendance.

Monday, Oct. 5—Twenty-ninth Ward, Princeton avenue and Forty-fourth street—Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, R. O. West, and Congressman Lorimer.

Tuesday, Oct. 6—Twenty-sixth Ward, Southport and Fullerton avenues—Warner Miller of New York will be the principal speaker.

In addition to these speaking and brass band features of the campaign from now on to the end special efforts will be made to increase the membership of ward clubs and thus get every man enlisted in the work. There is an organization in every ward and each has opened a headquarters, at which all sorts of information regarding registration matters, naturalization papers, and everything else pertaining to the campaign work may at all times be obtained. There will also be a complete supply of literature on hand constantly for distribution to voters.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS SCHEDULED

Assignments Made by the Cook County Executive Committee.

The following meetings are scheduled for tonight by the Republican Executive committee of Cook County:

Pullman Republican club, Arcade Building, at Pullman. Speakers, Prof. Chindblom and others.

Tenth Ward Bohemians and Poles, Eighteenth and Robey streets. Local speakers.

Orpheus Hall, Schiller Building, German-American Republicans. E. A. Costa and others will speak.

Thirty-first Ward, Gillette Hall, Fernwood. C. P. Barry and local speakers.

Thirty-second Ward, No. 519 Forty-seventh street. M. R. Powers and others will speak.

Thirty-fourth Ward, Swedish-American McKinley club, Calumet Hall, One Hundredth street and Union avenue. J. R. Burras and local speakers.

Palatine. The Rev. H. W. Brown and candidates will speak.

Twenty-eighth Ward, Forty-second avenue and Twenty-fifth place, Prosser's Hall. E. P. Noel and local speakers.

Thirtieth Ward, Oswald's Hall, Fifty-second and Halsted streets. R. O. West, W. C. Eakin, and W. C. Caylor will speak.

Chicago Heights. H. D. Patton and Charles Cutting.

Stock-Yards McKinley club, Root and Halsted streets. Speakers from the committee.

Eighteenth Ward Republican club, No. 189 West Madison street. Speakers from the committee.

Gano Sound Money club, One Hundred and Seventeenth street and Wentworth avenue. Speakers from the committee.

Sixth Ward Republican club, Garfield Hall. Gen. H. F. Hogan and local speakers.

Twenty-fourth Ward Republican club, No. 221 North Clark street. Speakers will be supplied by the committee.

MEN OF THE LINE FOR SOUND MONEY

Electrical Workers Being Organized for McKinley and Prosperity.

The electrical division of the Chicago Business-Men's Sound Money Association has been organized, and it is believed that every electrical interest in Chicago will be represented in the parade on Chicago day, Oct. 9.

A meeting was held at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday and arrangements were made for a complete organization of the several branches of the industry. F. E. Drake was chosen President, C. T. Gage Secretary, and B. E. Sunny Treasurer. Mr. Sunny, L. A. Ferguson of the Chicago Edison company, and C. E. Gregory of the Elliptical Carbon company were appointed a Committee on Finance. The Ways and Means committee is composed of L. K. Comstock, O. S. Lyford Jr., and J. F. Gilchrist.

The Western Electric company's employés have formed a club and the Chicago Edison company's force is also organizing.

ORGANIZE A BIG MARCHING CLUB.

Tenants of Dearborn Street Skyscrapers Prepare for Chicago Day.

The Dearborn Street Sound Money Marching club has been organized for the purpose of participating in the sound money parade on Chicago day, Oct. 9, and it is the purpose of the organization to have each of the larger office buildings form a brigade and the smaller buildings join forces with the brigade most convenient to them.

This club will include the Monon, Caxton, Pontiac, Old Colony, Manhattan, Monadnock, Concord, and other buildings, and expects to have over 1,000 men in line.

Organization was effected last Saturday at a meeting in the Monon Building and committees appointed to make a thorough poll of all the buildings above named. J. J. Bohn is President and George S. Cline Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Call to South Side Equestrians.

Every horseback rider in the South Division who is interested in sound money and desires to join the mounted club to ride in the procession Oct. 9 is requested to be present at a meeting of the organization next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Republican headquarters, Southern Hotel Building, Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

American Money Below Par.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 28.—Following the example by McGuill University of Montreal the Toronto University authorities decided today not to accept American money at par from the students across the border in payment of their fees.

DEMOCRATS FOR M'KINLEY

THEY REPUDIATE THE CHICAGO TICKET AND PLATFORM.

Hundreds in the Northwest Assert They Will Vote for the Republican Candidate as the Surest Way to Defeat Bryan and Free Silver—Business Interests of the Country and National Honor Must Be Placed Above Every Other Consideration.

That many Democrats generally throughout the Northwest, in addition to those in Illinois, whose colors already have been shown in this paper, will vote for McKinley and Hobart and sound money at the approaching Presidential election is evidenced by additional interviews obtained by correspondents of THE TRIBUNE. Throughout Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and other States there seems to be a widespread sentiment among these men to concentrate their forces on the Republican side of the money question. Subjoined are the further results of the THE TRIBUNE's canvass:

M'KINLEY SENTIMENT IN IOWA.

Democrats in the Hawkeye State Who Favor the Sage of Canton.

In Iowa the drift of sentiment may be seen from the interviews which follow:

Cedar Rapids.

Capt. Charles W Kepler, who has always been a Democrat, but this year is out on the stump for McKinley and Hobart—I regard the Chicago platform as anarchistic, and free silver is repudiation. In such an emergency patriotism comes ahead of partisanship, and I shall vote for McKinley, as I would have voted for Lincoln in 1864.

F. Braun, retired wholesale merchant—Free silver is monstrous. I want to kill it effectually and forever, and I shall vote for McKinley.

V. A. Jung, one of the leading Bohemian-Americans and a man who reads and speaks five languages—I am opposed to both gold standard and free coinage. The Republican platform, in theory at least, is for bimetallism, and I am for its candidates.

E. Lefebure, importer and breeder of Norman horses—Cleveland's administration has ruined our business. I cannot get money on notes to meet business demands. McKinley, confidence, and good times is what we want.

Davenport.

Ex-Mayor C. A. Ficke—As a Democrat I differ from McKinley on the tariff question, still, I shall support him. No other sound money candidate has a possible chance of being elected. Ten years of protection will be more tolerable and less harmful to the country than free coinage for one-tenth of that time.

Dr. A. Richter, editor of Der Democrat, which is supporting McKinley—I consider it the patriotic duty of every national Democrat of Iowa who can elevate himself above a mere party standpoint to cast his vote where it will count, and therefore I shall work and vote for McKinley and Hobart, and for the Republican nominee for Congress, George M. Curtis.

Col. J. S. Wylie, President of the Marquette Coal company, and formerly a member of the official staff of Gov. Boies—There is no way of giving the repudiation movement a more emphatic rebuke than by voting for McKinley. Patriotism first, and politics afterward.

W. D. Petersen of Davenport's leading dry goods house, and long identified with local Democracy—My vote is for McKinley because I disbelieve in the flat doctrine of the Chicago platform. His election will restore confidence and remove the present general stagnation of business.

L. M. Fisher, ex-City Attorney—I shall vote the Republican ticket—national, State, and Congressional—down to the county line. We want to save the honor and credit of the republic.

Des Moines.

W. A. Park, attorney at law—Sound money will win in Iowa and the Nation because it is right. No party can be built up on any other principle. It is the foundation of business. I think Iowa will give more than 50,000, and the sound money Democrats will be entitled to part of the credit. Democracy's true success depends upon the success of sound money this year.

Col. Joseph Eiboeck, editor of the Anzeiger, leading German paper—I am for sound money because I am a Democrat. I believe in Democratic principles, and the first of those is an honest dollar and the second is national integrity. I want to do all I can to defeat Bryan because he is not a Democrat, but a Populist. I am not a Populist.

Col. L. M. Martin, General Manager of the Iowa Central railroad—Politically I have risked everything on sound money. That is the first of Democratic principles. I am still a Democrat. I would not consider myself one if I did not oppose the election of Mr. Bryan.

Moses Straus, leading wholesale dealer—The Indianapolis platform sounds the keynote of true Democracy, and I am enthusiastic in its support. Indeed, I think so much of it that if circumstances demand I shall cast two votes for it instead of one by voting for McKinley and Hobart in November. I believe the success of Democracy depends upon the defeat of Bryan.

Dubuque.

C. E. Wales, proprietor Hotel Julian—I have voted the Democratic ticket for forty years, but I am now for McKinley. I am not in favor of free silver or the Chicago platform and I firmly believe it is to the interest of this country for all Democrats to cast their vote for McKinley.

B. B. Richards, banker and old-time politician—I will vote for McKinley and against the repudiation of public and private debts, stagnation, and paralysis of business, and ruin to our people. I was brought up a Jefferson-Jackson Democrat, and still believe and follow the fundamental doctrines of the party by casting my vote for McKinley as the most effective manner of crushing Bryanism.

Ottumwa.

J. B. Sax—Yes, I am doing all I can to aid McKinley. If only the fear of Bryan's election on a free silver platform has had the effect of destroying commercial confidence and almost paralyzing trade, what would happen did Bryan carry the day? This question, it seems to me, must argue to every Democratic business-man that he must make the most of his vote this time and cast it for McKinley.

W. G. Jordan—I am supporting McKinley and have been ever since Bryan was nominated. He represents the opinions of Grover Cleveland on the financial question. Sound money Democrats and Republicans are of the same kind this year. There is only one party line for the present, and that is drawn on the money question. A man must either be for Bryan or against him. I am against him and do not want to cast only one vote against him by voting for Palmer, but two by voting for McKinley.

B. Allmayer—I will vote for McKinley because I believe it the best thing for the country and want to help defeat Bryan and not try to quiet his conscience by voting for a third ticket.

C. Sax—I will vote for McKinley. Palmer, of course, cannot be elected, and as I am opposed to free silver and the crowd that is supporting Bryan, I don't want to waste my vote. I want it to count. Consequently I will vote for McKinley.

J. W. Jordan—I will vote for McKinley because I am in sympathy with his money views. I think the tariff is secondary to the money question.

FROM LEADERS IN MINNESOTA.

Rally to the McKinley Standard to Save the Country.

Leading citizens of Duluth gave their political views as follows:

J. T. McBride—I am going to vote for McKinley this year because of the Chicago platform. They have embodied in that platform clauses no patriotic man can support. I shall vote for McKinley because I know my vote will do more this year against the silver issue than by voting for Palmer and Buckner.

E. P. Alexander—If it shall appear that McKinley is sure of election before election day I shall vote for Palmer and Buckner. I shall vote for McKinley to save the country if I think my vote will be required.

H. F. Greene—I am a Southern Democrat and extreme as to the tariff issue, but this year I shall cast my ballot for McKinley to assist in preventing a dishonest currency being foisted upon the country. There is no reason why a Democrat should vote for Bryan, because there is not a plank in the Chicago platform which is not opposed to the belief of the Democratic party, including Jefferson and Jackson.

M. S. Burrows—I am going to vote for McKinley this year because I cannot believe in the Chicago platform, repudiation, and dishonest money.

Winona.

H. J. Willis, prominent Democrat and ex-Mayor—I shall vote for McKinley because I cannot indorse the platform adopted at Chicago on account of the stand taken on the money question and the Supreme Court.

H. D. Morse, prominent real estate dealer—I have voted the Democratic ticket since I was able to vote, but cannot indorse Bryan because I think the silver craze is hurting the country.

John Dietze, city Alderman and prominent politician—I am unable to support Candidate Bryan because I believe in sound money and cannot "go" the platform adopted by the party at the Chicago convention.

H. S. Johnson, treasurer of the Winona and Western railroad—Candidate Bryan is not my choice because I do not think the Chicago platform is Democratic. The stand taken by them on the money question is one of the chief objections.

J. J. Mahoney, General Superintendent of the Winona and Western railroad—I cannot vote for Mr. Bryan. The stand taken on the money question is one of my chief objections, and I cannot indorse the attack on the authority of the Supreme Court.

Mankato.

P. L. Varanizan, a lifelong Democrat—To adopt the Bryanite platform would cause an unprecedented crisis. It would make the American Nation the laughing stock of the Old World; place ourselves among the lowest repudiators of honest debts; deprive wageworkers of former wages, bringing them at par with Chinese labor.

Stephen Lamm, Vice-President First National Bank—Have always been, and am still, a Democrat, but must vote for McKinley to help savo the country from financial ruin.

George W. Slade, for many years in charge of the United States Express office—Free silver would e a detriment to the country. I cannot support candidate or platform dictated by Tillman and Altgeld; am working on salary and will not vote for a 50-cent dollar.

Prof. Brandrup, President of Commercial Business College—The Bryan platform is revolutionary, dictated by Tillman and Altgeld, and the United States Supreme Court is dishonored therein. Free silver would ruin our financial system.

Gen. J. H. Baker, two years ago Democratic candidate for Congress, but defeated—I shall vote for Maj. McKinley because the Chicago platform is replete with anarchistic doctrine, and would violate the sanctity of contracts, and cause the Nation itself to set the awful example of scaling its honest obligations, which would forever dishonor the republic; because it teaches, as to money, the absurd idea that half is equal to the whole; because Mr. Bryan has demonstrated that he is in the kindergarten stage of statesmanship and unfit to be at the helm of a great nation.

Minneapolis.

T. B. Jannay, the leading hardware merchant of Minneapolis—It is a matter of dollars and cents with me, and I want to make sure that Bryan will not be elected. I am satisfied that McKinley's election would have a better effect on business.

Louis K. Hull, ex-Chairman of Democratic City committee—I am in favor of the gold standard, and vote for McKinley because that is the most effectual way of maintaining it. I am a Democrat, but the Chicago platform expresses anything but true Democracy.

Max D. Robb, formerly director of the Hennepin Democratic League—My convictions on the money question are so strong I have left the Democratic party for good. I believe the principles advocated by the Republicans are for the best interest of the common people.

O. C. Wyman of Wyman & Partridge, a leading wholesale dry goods firm of the Northwest—It is simply a matter of business. With McKinley instead of Bryan general trade conditions in the Northwest will be greatly improved.

B. F. Nelson, formerly Chairman of Democratic Campaign committee, and one of the leading lumber manufacturers—The adoption of free silver legislation would be ruinous to the lumber industry, and my duty to vote directly against it is clear.

Benjamin Davenport, Democratic candidate for District Judge two years ago—I object to the way the Chicago convention jumped on the Supreme Court, and will vote to condemn that action. I vote for McKinley to show my disapproval of repudiation.

John B. Atwater, President of Taxpayers' League—A vote for McKinley is the surest method of defeating Bryan. If I was certain McKinley was going to be elected I might vote for Palmer.

St. Paul.

Judge Charles E. Flandrau, President of the St. Paul Sound Money club—I regard the platform adopted by the Chicago convention as an attack upon the integrity and independence of the Supreme Court of the United States, and upon the right and power of the Federal Government to enforce its laws and the judgments of its courts within its undisputed jurisdiction, and it proposes the inauguration of financial policy that is unwise, absurd, and fraught with disaster to every business and commercial interest in the land. To defeat the election of the nominee representing these heresies I shall vote for McKinley. Never split your bullet when you want to kill an enemy.

Judge Thomas Wilson, ex-Congressman—I shall vote for McKinley because I am unchangeably opposed to the Chicago platform, because this is one of the most serious crises we ever had, because Bryan has not had sufficient experience in public life to be President and is surrounded by dangerous men, and because no one should lose half his vote.

Crawford Livingston—I am opposed to the principal enunciations of the Chicago platform, and shall vote for McKinley for the sake of the preservation of the country. I would, however, vote for Palmer and Buckner were there a chance for their election.

William Hamm—A consideration for the welfare of the country is what decided me to vote for McKinley. The good of the country is at stake, and it is not a question of politics at all.

W. E. Dockstader—I intend to cast my ballot for McKinley, not so much on account of free silver as the menace to the power of the Federal Government and the cause of civil service reform. Partisanship should be laid aside in a crisis like this.

Arthur P. Lothrop—I shall vote for McKinley because he represents the safe side in these three important issues—finance, the construction of the United States Supreme Court, and the rights and duties of the President.

SOUTH DAKOTANS ALSO IN LINE.

Business Interests Demand Retention of the Gold Standard.

The sentiment in Pierre, S. D., is shown in the following interviews:

P. M. McClure—This is not an election in which party sould be allowed to control the action of any man, when the financial policy in which he believes is at stake. The business interests of the country demand the retention of the gold standard, and on that ground I will vote for McKinley.

H. F. Denton—I vote the Republican ticket because I am through with Democracy. I saw it tried, and it has proven a failure. I am convinced that Democracy means national blunders, and for that reason have ceased to be a Democrat.

John Troy—As an old naval veteran I want a dollar that is good the world over, and on that ground I am for McKinley and sound money.

A. Pietrus—I am for McKinley because free silver means ruin to hundreds, and we have had enough of that without forcing any more of it on the country.

Joseph Ihil—I am for McKinley on the protective policy. The last three years have shown me that free trade is a failure.

Sioux Falls.

Ald. George Burnside—You may put me down for McKinley. I am for sound money and feel that the safest and most patriotic way to show it is by a vote direct for McKinley instead of filtering it through the third ticket.

D. S. Glidden, ex-Democratic Penitentiary Warden—I expect this year to cast the first Republican vote I ever deposited, and I do it in the interests of sound money and a return to prosperity. I cannot indorse the utterances of the Chicago platform, and believe the proper way for me to show my disapproval is by a vote for McKinley. This is more emphatically true in a State which is doubtful, as South Dakota appears to be, and I shall never lend my influence and vote towards placing South Dakota in a false light before the older States.

E. B. Northrup, one of the younger Democrats—I have joined the McKinley club and shall vote for the Ohio man. I do not support the Indianapolis ticket because I feel that if a man wants to get into a desirable place he ought to go in at the front door. It is my information that a majority of the sound money Democrats in South Dakota will do the same thing.

George H. Perry—As the situation presents itself to me I have no choice left but to vote for McKinley. The issue is so grave and the proper settlement of the question so important I feel every man who is in favor of sound money should stand by the guns which are pointed in the right direction.

H. J. Davenporte, author of "Outlines of Political Economy" and Principal of the Sioux Falls High Schools—I have the greatest admiration, personally, for Mr. Bryan, but shall vote for McKinley in spite of the fact that I cannot agree with his tariff views. The choice presented to a Democrat is a disagreeable one, but I feel compelled to register my protest against the Chicago platform by voting for McKinley. If South Dakota, however, were assured for McKinley I should feel it my duty to vote for Palmer, thus registering a protest against the Chicago platform and at the same time against the extreme protection with which Mr. McKinley's name is associated.

MANY NEBRASKANS AGAINST BRYAN.

They Cannot Indorse His Populistic Sentiments.

In Lincoln, Neb., the home of Mr. Bryan, are many Democrats who will not indorse his candidacy. Among them are these:

Tobias Castor, late Democratic committeeman for Nebraska—I will vote for McKinley because of the radical departure of the convention at Chicago from Democratic principles, the fact that Mr. Bryan is at heart a Populist, and the party's advocacy of unsound money.

Fred F. Carlson, a merchant of Raymond—I am a Cleveland Democrat and have never before voted a Republican ticket, but in November will vote for McKinley because I am not for Bryan and consequently not for repudiation and general destruction of a republican form of government. I wish to positively assert my hearty support of McKinley and sound money.

N. S. Harwood, President First National Bank—I shall vote for McKinley. It is a question of upholding the honor and integrity of the Nation. I shall vote to uphold our honor and integrity and am unable to see how I can do that and vote for Bryan.

William McLaughlin, ex-Councilman—I will vote the Republican ticket because I am opposed to Populism and a debased currency.

Dr. George L. Farnham—As between the twin evils of protection and free silver I will take protection. Free silver will disrupt values, demoralize business, and make the United States—a Nation whose monetary system is the best in the world—an object of ridicule. I shall vote for McKinley on the sound money issue alone.

Omaha.

J. N. H. Patrick, an old-style Democrat, who entertained Bourke Cockran during his recent visit to Omaha—I shall vote for McKinley. You ask why? It is because I do not believe in scotching snakes; I always kill them. I vote for McKinley to kill the free silver snake.

George E. Pritchett, attorney—I will vote for McKinley. I was a soldier during the war, and I will never vote to disgrace a country that I have risked my life to save.

Dr. George L. Miller, veteran Democrat, and at one time the best-known Democratic editor west of Chicago—I shall vote for McKinley to preserve the peace and integrity of the Union, and as a business proposition to save the country from financial and industrial wreck and ruin.

Frank Murphy, President of the Merchants' National Bank, a Democrat who employs more labor than any man in Omaha—I shall vote for McKinley. It is a question of sound money with me. Although I am a Democrat, I must vote for McKinley in order to make my vote for sound money effective.

B. B. Wood, cashier Merchants' National Bank—I shall vote for McKinley because I believe as a Democrat I can help the sound money cause by so doing.

Henry W. Yates, President of the Nebraska National Bank—In my judgment the election of Mr. McKinley will restore prosperity, both in Nebraska and the whole country, by increasing the circulation of money and improving business generally. The election of Mr. Bryan, on the contrary, will not only continue the existing bad conditions, but will greatly increase them by taking out of circulation what money now exists. For this reason I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that every man who has the interest of the country at heart, without regard to class or condition, will vote for Mr. McKinley.

James M. Woolworth, President of the National Law Association, an eminent Democrat of great personal influence—If Mr. Bryan is elected we will go to a silver basis, and that will involve readjustment of the business of the country, which will take a long time and involve very serious financial disturbance. I shall favor voting for Mr. McKinley, because the Chicago platform and the declarations of Mr. Bryan clearly show that the most serious political and industrial disturbance necessarily must follow Mr. Bryan's election.

Charles Offutt, late of Kentucky, a Bourbon Democrat—I am going to vote for McKinley, because I think it is the only way to make a vote against Bryan count. A Democrat owes no obligation to Bryan. He was avowedly a Populist for two years before he was nominated. He succeeded in practically destroying the Democratic party of Nebraska in order to extend his personal ambitions, which, to my mind, have always been much more controlling than his patriotism, if he ever had any.

KANSAS VEERING TO M'KINLEY.

Gold Democrats Cannot Indorse the Chicago Platform.

Gold Democrats in Kansas are bolting the Chicago platform and candidates in large numbers. The views of many in Leavenworth are given below:

John Wilson, President of the Great Western Manufacturing company—I will vote for McKinley after having voted the Democratic ticket for forty years. I am opposed to free silver at 16 to 1 and cannot indorse the Chicago platform. The election of Bryan, I believe, would be ruinous to the best interests of the country, business and industrial.

Edward W. Crancer, hardware merchant, talked of for Mayor—I will vote for McKinley because my party has adopted a platform that is Populistic and savors of anarchy. Our money should be as good as the best money of the most enlightened nations on earth.

A. E. Kelly, cashier of the Union Savings Bank—There are many Democrats opposed to Bryan. All the thinking ones are against him and many of them will vote for McKinley. I will vote for McKinley because we want no financial disturbance.

C. M. Tarr, proprietor of a painting and decorating store—I will vote for McKinley because the election of Bryan would disorganize business. Free silver would be bad for business-men with a stock of goods on hand, and another money panic would be disastrous after the one we have had.

Patrick O'Brien, manager of Missouri and Kansas Telephone company—I will vote for McKinley and the Republican State ticket, but for the local Democrats. I worked in Old Mexico and had some practical experience by getting paid in a free silver country. This free silver business is bad for workingmen.

A. B. Havens, real estate agent, sixteen years on School Board—I have voted the Democratic ticket for thirty-six years, but will vote for McKinley. I believe in sound money and a protective tariff. Bryan is a Populist and is running on an Anarchist platform.

Wichita.

Arthur Faulkner, cashier of the Kansas National Bank—I am a lifelong Democrat, but I shall vote for McKinley this year. I want to see confidence restored. We want sound money and sound business principles. We want a dollar that will command respect throughout the world.

George L. Pratt, manager of the Chicago Lumber Co. and ex-Democratic candidate for Mayor—I will vote for McKinley because I want to see the principle of protection to American labor thoroughly established in this country. I am for silver, but I want to get it through a responsible party. I have no confidence in the Bryan aggregation.

Dr. Furley, ex-Populist candidate for Mayor—I am for McKinley because I believe in protection and sound money. We are honest people and must have an honest currency. I want the American laborer to get as good a dollar for his services as the Emperor of Germany or Austria or Russia gets.

Charles W. Carey of the Carey Hotel—I will vote the surest way to beat Bryan, whatever that is. I don't want the money system of this country Mexicanized or the government Bryanized. My choice is Palmer, but I suppose I would be throwing my vote away to vote for him. Put me down for McKinley and honest money.

Pat Twomy, artisan—I am for McKinley this year. McKinley is the hope of despairing American labor. We have gold and silver enough, but we lack the opportunity to earn it. What I want is steady work and the rest is easy.

Edward Ross, farmer—My choice is Palmer, but to vote for him is half a vote for Bryan and repudiation. I shall vote for McKinley and an American dollar that will vie with the American flag in commanding confidence and respect throughout the world.

Frank P. Grimes—I will vote this year for McKinley and the honor of my country. I want a sound currency regardless of the English system. I don't want to advise my fellow-countrymen to go barefooted because the people of England wear shoes. I think Bryan and his outfit can as consistently ape England's money system as it can its free trade system.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS FOLLOW SUIT.

Many Will Cast Their Votes for the Republican Candidates.

Fort Wayne Gold Democrats give their views as follows:

James M. Kane, a life-long Democrat, and proprietor of an extensive wholesale and retail toy store and bazaar—I will hereafter cast my vote with the Republican party in national affairs, because I believe that the Democrats have shown themselves, during their last three administrations, totally incompetent and unqualified to run the affairs of this Nation. I speak out my decision to vote for McKinley.

Robert L. Romy, who has invariably voted the Democratic ticket—I will not vote for Bryan, but farther than that I do not care to be quoted. It is not on the money question altogether that I go against the Chicago ticket, but I was a great admirer of Cleveland, who was condemned by Bryan's Populistic convention. Besides, Bryan has been making speeches that show him to be a man whose election would endanger the public welfare. I am still a Democrat, and when the Democrats get down to where they belong I will be in touch with them.

John H. Bass, President of the largest car wheel foundry in the world, in this city, with branches in Chicago and St. Louis—I have been a lifelong Democrat, and always have been loyal to that party, but I will not vote for Bryan. Five minutes after the Bryan convention's platform was announced I said I could not support Grover Cleveland if he stood on that platform.

William Sigar, chief train dispatcher, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad—It is the hardest pill I have ever been obliged to swallow, but I will vote for McKinley this year.

Capt. F. Hetler, purchasing agent for the Pennsylvania road, a Democrat of Democrats, has espoused McKinley's cause, and delivered a platform address for the Canton man in this city to an audience of 3,000 people.

M'KINLEY GETS MINISTERS' VOTES.

Congregationalists Give Him Forty-four Against Six for Bryan.

Politics occupied the attention of the Congregational ministers at their weekly meeting at the Sherman House yesterday morning. The meeting was well attended, as it was understood that the committee appointed to report on the advisability of treating of political matters from the pulpit would render its report. Considerable discussion greeted the reading of the report.

It was decided that the resolution to indorse or repudiate the Chicago platform was too strongly put, and as a compromise it was determined to have a vote on the candidates. This was done at the suggestion of the conservative members, who were opposed to the discussion of political matters at a meeting of ministers.

McKinley received 44 votes, Bryan 6, and Levering 4. Five of those present refused to vote, as they insisted that the matter of politics should not be touched by the ministers.

GOLD DEMOCRATS PUT UP ELECTORS

Palmer and Buckner Ticket in the Field in South Dakota.

Yankton, S. D., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A petition is being circulated and liberally signed certifying to the nomination of Joseph C. Wall of Watertown, Lewis I. Smith of Tyndall, W. E. Irving of Aurora, and George M. Erwin of Brown County as Democratic candidates for Electors upon the Indianapolis platform. This petition will be filed with the Secretary of State in a day or two.

IOWA COLLEGE MEN FOR M'KINLEY.

At a Mock Election 490 Vote for the Ohioan to 67 for Bryan.

Iowa City, Ia., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—A mock election held at the State University of Iowa today resulted: McKinley, 490; Bryan, 67; Palmer, 28. About 300 students failed to vote.

INDEPENDENT PAPERS TAKE STAND

Three Declare for McKinley to One for Bryan.

Robinson, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—All of the four independent papers in this county have taken a stand politically this year. Three of them declare for McKinley and one for Bryan.

Meeting of First Voters.

Young men who will cast their first Presidential vote this year met in Parlor K 38, Great Northern Hotel, last night to perfect the organization of the ward clubs comprising the First Voters' club. Stillman Jameson occupied the chair. Reports of progress were received from a number of wards. It was intimated that on Illinois day 3,000 first voters from Chicago would make the pilgrimage to Canton. Patriotic addresses were made by J. C. Williams of Evanston and Robert Crowe of the Nineteenth Ward.

THOUSANDS OF MEN RETURN TO WORK

Several American Mills Resume Operations—Report from Mexico of an Opposite Nature.

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 28.—The Amoskeag corporation started up again this morning after an enforced idleness of several months' duration. All departments were set in motion, employing about 7,000 people.

Elwood, Ind., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Elwood Window Glass company will start its plants on Thursday at full capacity and has withdrawn from the association and will run independently from this time on. A number of other plants will follow this lead, and the indications are that the association will be forced to disband and that all the plants will be running independently unless a reorganization is effected later on.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The resumption of work at the Burden iron works today is the cause of great rejoicing in this city. Fifteen hundred men are employed, and it is thought the works will be put on full force soon.

Waltham, Mass., Sept. 28.—One thousand operatives returned to work in the mills of the Boston Manufacturing company of this place, and others will be taken in and given employment from [illegible] time until the entire force will [illegible] work again.

Amesbury, [illegible] Sept. 28.—The Hamilton woolen mills, [illegible] 800 operatives, started up [illegible] permanently after an alternat[illegible] aggregating five weeks.

Hollidaysburg, [illegible] Sept. 28.—The fires will be lighted tomorrow in the Eleanor iron works of Hollidaysburg and the Tyrone iron works of Tyrone, this county. These industries have been idle during the summer. Five hundred men will be given employment.

Queretaro, Mex., Sept. 28.—The Hercules cotton mills of this city, which includes three of the largest cotton factories in Mexico, closed down here for an indefinite period. The closing of these mills throws 1,600 operatives out of employment.

MOODY LIKES THE WAY BRYAN TALKS.

Says He Does Not Believe a Word He Says but Likes the Way He Says It—Gives Advice to Ministers.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Dwight L. Moody today addressed the first of a series of noon meetings this week in Tremont Temple. It was one of his sharp talks, and, though chiefly on the necessity of the church rousing itself and doing something for the people, it contained a number of references to the political campaign. He concluded with the statement that the Ministers' Association of Chicago had asked the Christians of the country to observe Oct. 8 as a day of fasting and of prayer for the Nation in view of the approaching election. Mr. Moody said in part:

"I want to talk plainly to you ministers, though Dr. Lorimer does not need it, as you will see. No man called to God need preach to empty seats. There is a need of revolution in the church.

"I would begin with the reformation of the Sunday night service; do away with the quartet, choir, and their choice music. Then give them a red hot sermon for half an hour or more. Do as Bryan has done and throw away your manuscript. [Great roar of laughter.] You see, he learned a lesson in New York. Learn a lesson yourselves. Give it to them red hot, as he does. I heard him in New Hampshire. I did not believe a word he said, but it did my heart good to hear how he said it. I believe he is in earnest.

"Look at what the politicians have done in the last sixty days. They have reached every part of the land. One committee in Chicago has already sent out 180,000,000 pamphlets. Don't you think we should be able to effect some result if we should only rise and do something like that?"

Liberty Bell Havana 5c cigar, improved in size and quality, defies all competition.

ST. JOSEPH IS STANCH.

ANOTHER POPULOUS INDIANA COUNTY WILL SUPPORT M'KINLEY.

South Bend, the County Seat, Which Gave the Republicans a Big Majority in 1894, Shows No Signs of Reducing the Figures, but May Increase Them—Studebaker Employes Vote for Sound Money—Candidate Shively Not in Favor at Home.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Political conditions in this end of Indiana seem to be very much the same as in the other end of the State. Owing to its nearness to Michigan, where the greenback element has held high carnival for so long a time, it was at first feared that the northern tier of counties in Indiana would develop a strong free silver sentiment. This does not seem to have been the case. There is considerable silver talk among the farmers, but, as in other places throughout Indiana, it is scattered and by no means assumes the proportion of a landslide, without which Bryan cannot hope to carry the State. Reports come in from various townships showing that two or three farmers have announced their intention of voting for Bryan and that two or three more are non-committal. It is this non-committal vote which is causing the greatest uneasiness amongst the politicians. In some cases investigation has shown that farmers who have persistently refused to talk about the money question have not done so because they propose to desert McKinley for Bryan, but because they did not consider themselves sufficiently well informed to discuss the matter intelligently, and hence prefer to keep silent rather than to expose their ignorance.

Outside of the city there are about thirty precincts in the county, and in these, so far as can be ascertained, the silver Republicans will not average over half a dozen to the precinct. This loss will be made up two or three times by the gold Democrats here in the city who decline to vote for Bryan.

South Bend occupies an exceptional position from the fact that it is a large and prosperous manufacturing town directly encompassed by some of the finest agricultural country in the West. In this city of over 30,000 people there are somewhat over 5,000 men employed in the various manufacturing establishments, almost all of whom are voters. There are about 1,000 men each in the Oliver plow works and the Studebaker wagon factory, while the Singer Manufacturing company employs about 800, the South Bend chilled plow works about 500, and so on down.

Show What Poor Business Means.

All these large establishments are working on slack time and the men have been given a personal demonstration of what poor business conditions mean to them. In 1892 the workingmen of South Bend were led to believe that free trade and other good things promised by the Democrats would result in bettering their condition materially. They believed in the promises of the Democratic leaders and St. Joseph County gave Cleveland a plurality of 857. Almost from that time the workingmen have had cause to regret their action. The local Democratic leaders did not hesitate to promise the workmen that their wages would be raised as soon as Cleveland was inaugurated. Of course this was not done and the result was a great strike in the Oliver plow works, due directly to the fact that the men believed in the promises that had been made to them and thought their employers were trying to cheat them out of the expected benefits of free trade. It took a long while and a disagreeable contest before the men were convinced that free trade meant a reduction and not an increase in their wages. Ever since then they have had it in for the Democratic bosses.

In 1894 they had their first chance to demonstrate that they had discovered the trick played upon them and proposed to retaliate. The Democratic plurality of 857 in 1892 was turned into a Republican plurality of 1,086 in 1894. As nearly as can be learned the workingmen generally are still sticking to the Republicans and protection and still engaged in the laudable enterprise of punishing the political tricksters and theorists who deceived them so mercilessly four years ago.

In the Studebaker works there are a thousand men now where there were 1,600 when times were better. When the silver agitation first broke loose some of these men were inclined to believe that more money would cure the hard times. They soon discovered, however, that the men who were promising prosperity and high wages through the medium of free silver were the very same people who promised the same thing through the medium of free trade four years ago. The majority of the workingmen therefore declined to be led away by the free silver agitators.

Workingmen Vote for Gold.

When the Studebakers wished for purely business reasons to find out what the prospects were for the coming election they decided without consultation with the Republican committee to take a simple poll of the works. The men were provided with little slips of paper having a gold star at one end and a silver one at the other. All they had to do was to tear the slip of paper in two and vote as they desired. Absolute secrecy was maintained in this way and there was no opportunity for coercion on the part of the employers or bosses, even had they desired to make use of it. The ballot was as nearly secret as anything could possibly be, as no one could tell which slip was voted and there was no writing to betray the voter afterwards. The result was almost identical with that in large manufacturing establishments in Chicago. There were 709 votes for gold, 282 for silver, and 95 blank, making a total of 1,085. Among the workingmen here the Swedes and Germans are on the whole sound money men; the Poles, Hungarians, and Belgians remain for the most part an uncertain quantity and their sentiments are likely to be more or less a matter of mystery until election time.

Estimates as to the strength of the gold Democratic movement in this section vary widely. Lists have been prepared showing that anywhere from 300 to 800 Democrats may be depended upon to vote against Bryan, the majority of them going direct to McKinley. Here, as elsewhere in the State, the gold Democrats include among their number the old wheel horses and substantial men of the party. For instance, take Lester F. Baker, who was a Democrat back in the times of the war when it cost something to be a Democrat, and who fully expected to live and die in the party. And Abraham Hannauer, now 82 years old. Bryan and anarchy were too much for them, as they were for such men as William Mack, the Police Commissioner; William Gore, an attorney in the Opera-House Block; P. O'Brien of the varnish works; Moses Livingston, clothing merchant; Robert Mylo, ex-County Auditor; W. C. McMichael, and ex-Congressman George Ford; the list might be prolonged indefinitely, but a sufficient indication of the vigorous conditions of the third party movement here may be found in the fact that Stuart McKibbon, a lawyer, has been making sound money speeches throughout Wisconsin. John S. Robinson, one of the Electors-at-Large on the Palmer ticket, was here last week and addressed a rousing meeting, being introduced to the audience by ex-Congressman Ford, who presided in the House of Representatives, and B. F. Shively, who is now running for Governor on the Popocratic ticket.

The Home of Candidate Shively.

South Bend is the home of Mr. Shively, and there was never a more striking instance of the truth of the proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. There are those who say that Mr. Shively will run way behind his ticket here in his own town. It would be ungracious and unprofitable to repeat any of the campaign stories current here as to why the Democratic candidate seems to be utterly unfit for so high a position as that of Governor of the State of Indiana. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Shively's record here in this his own town is open to comment and his neighbors will not flock to his support in any great number.

Among the workingmen there are some old sores which the Popocratic candidate has been unable to heal. While he was in Congress he was at the head of the cement works which went down in disaster not only to Mr. Shively but to some other people. The Legislature passed a law requiring wages to be paid at intervals of not more than two weeks. This law, it is said, was pretty generally violated at the cement works, and some of the workmen still have in their pockets bills for wages which have never been paid. Shively was a greenbacker in the first place, and silver came natural to him, so that he could conscientiously subscribe to everything in the Chicago platform. His business experiences here, however, have been almost uniformly unsuccessful and this has caused his neighbors to believe that a man who cannot run his own affairs is not competent to run those of other people, to say nothing of the personal reasons remotely referred to above. It is a fact, however, that many letters from different sections of the State have been received here in South Bend inquiring as to the personal reputation of the Popocratic candidate.

South Bend is the metropolis of the Thirteenth Congressional District, which was remodeled considerably by the reapportionment. Pulaski and Fulton Counties were added to the old district, but they make little change in its political complexion. The Democratic plurality in Pulaski just about balances the Republican advantage in Fulton on the basis of the vote of 1894. At that time the district, as constituted, gave the Republican candidate for Secretary of State 22,618 and the Democrat 18,856, thus making a plurality of 3,862. The Prohibitionists polled 910 votes and the Populists 1,613. It will thus be seen that the district is about 1,300 Republican in spite of fusion on the basis of the 1894 votes.

Royce Making a Good Campaign.

Congressman Royce of Warsaw has been renominated and is making a good campaign. He was born in one of the counties in this district, taught school there, and, besides being Prosecuting Attorney, was Mayor of Warsaw from 1885 until 1891. He knows most of the people in the district and will in all probability have but little difficulty in beating Charles Kellison of Plymouth, the candidate of the silver crowd. The district is a mixed up one in some respects, but there is more gold sentiment among the gold Democrats than most people would imagine. For instance, in the little Town of Plymouth, in Marshall County, which has 3,000 inhabitants or so, THE TRIBUNE correspondent was told last night that there was a list of eighty-five Democrats there who had bolted Bryan, most of them intending to vote direct for McKinley. Similar reports come from other sections of the district, from which it is easy to see that the gold Democratic sentiment is by no means confined to the City of South Bend. Ex-Congressman George Ford was a delegate-at-large to Indianapolis and is taking a great interest in the gold Democratic movement, although he is not actively engaged, the local Chairman being Joseph G. Orr.

"The only question for us," said Mr. Ford, "is as to how far a political convention can go in determining a man's principles for him. Many old-time Democrats who are for sound money feel that they must obey the will of their party convention and vote against what they believe to be right. We believe that Bryan was regularly nominated, but we also believe that the convention departed from Democratic principles to such an extent as to relieve us of any allegiance. If we must obey the party just because a convention is regular, then it would follow that if the Chicago convention had adopted the St. Louis platform bodily and indorsed McKinley we would still be bound as Democrats to accept its action. That is absurd of course, and I deny the right of the party to force me to vote for a platform which I consider a departure from Democratic principles and for a man whom I do not recognize as a Democrat. This gold Democratic movement is no intoxication of political enthusiasm. We have a club which meets every week and the men who are in this movement are at least in it for principle and not for the hope of political reward."

Will Give McKinley 1,000 Plurality.

Mr. H. G. Miller, Chairman of the Republican County committee, is known here in South Bend as an exceedingly conservative politician. His estimate of the result therefore is liable to be inside the probable vote. He says: "I believe we will carry the county by 1,000 majority, or about the same as in 1894, although, of course, there are many elements of uncertainty. There is a large section of the laboring men and many farmers as well who are keeping very silent on the political situation and no man knows how they will vote. My impression is, however, that the current is setting our way unmistakably. In our canvass of the county we do not find over a half dozen silver Republicans in a township, and I think we will surely gain more gold Democrats than we will lose silver Republicans. The Democrats seem to be getting discouraged, and on the whole the indications are much more favorable than in any previous campaign I have had anything to do with."

George G. Feldman, Chairman of the Popocratic County committee, was apparently struck all in a heap when THE TRIBUNE correspondent's card was handed to him. "That's a gold paper, isn't it? We are just about getting ready to boycott the Chicago papers. They have contaminated the whole county and they have great influence in this section of the State." Mr. Feldman was so filled with the idea of the disastrous effect which the Chicago papers had had on the voters of St. Joseph County that he could not be induced to give any intelligent account of the progress of the silver campaign here. He first claimed the county by 1,200 to 1,500, which is doing better than even Cleveland did in 1892. When this fact was called to the Chairman's attention he promptly reduced his figures to 800. He estimated the number of gold Democrats at first at twenty-five, and then at various other figures, each contradictory of the previous estimate. On the whole it was rather evident that Mr. Feldman has but little knowledge of the situation here, although he ought to know the county fairly well, having been turned down by the people two years ago by something in the neighborhood of 1,000 majority when he ran for joint Representative.

SENATOR BURROWS AT MENOMINEE.

Wage-Earners Enthusiastically Applaud Republican Doctrine.

Menominee, Mich., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Senator J. C. Burrows addressed 1,200 people in Turner Opera-House this evening; also an equally large number at Marinette during the afternoon. All the mills and factories were represented by delegations of wage-earners, who applauded the speaker enthusiastically. The speech was on the tariff and sound money. Senator Burrows' visit was the occasion of the greatest demonstration ever held on the river. Four McKinley and Hobart clubs, including a battalion of wheelmen carrying flambeaus, took part in the parade. The hall to the meeting place was blocked with people long before his arrival and hundreds were unable to get an admission.

DEATH OF ARTIST FRED BARNARD.

It Is Supposed the Bed Clothing Caught Fire While He Was Smoking.

London, Sept. 28.—Fred Barnard, the artist of Black and White, has been burned to death in bed. It is supposed that the bedclothing caught fire while he was smoking.

Barnard was considered, after Phiz, the most successful and most sympathetic artist among all those whose fortune it has been to complement the word-pictures of the novelist with brush and pencil, and his happiest work in either method—for he was also a painter—was in the rendering of that curious period of which Dickens generally treated.

He was born towards the close of that curious period of high waists, queer frills, and cravats, and his first sketches were of them. His first work to appear was a sketch in Punch of May, 23, 1863. Several more followed in the same year. No one would now recognize this early work as his were it not for his signature, but his sketches which shortly after appeared in Fun could be easily identified. Much of his earlier work is seen in Judy, the Illustrated London News, and other journals.

He had an instinctive grasp of character. In addition to his work in black and white he was the painter of a number of well-known pictures, among them the "Saturday Night, Whitechapel"; "The Jury," from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"; "An Unexpected Visit from a College Chum."

The particular richness of his work in black and white is especially noticeable in the wash drawings, the Character Sketches from Dickens, and the Thackeray set.

Some of his work which has appeared in this country were the illustrations in Harper's Magazine for "Springhaven," one of Blackmore's novels, and considerable other magazine work. His most realistic series of drawings is "How the Poor Live."

Barnard was in no sense an idealist. His serious drawings all have that touch of realism which is narrowly divided from caricature.

Arthur J. King.

New York, Sept. 28.—Arthur J. King, executive head of R. G. Dun & Co., died today at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., aged 70 years. He had been connected with the firm forty-seven years, entering the employ of the New York office as a clerk; from here he was sent to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, leaving the latter place in 1880 to return to the New York office. Since 1881 he has been a member of the firm.

The best laundry work in this city or any other city is turned out at Munger's. Tel. S. 1175.

ASK GOLD TO AID SILVER.

POPOCRATIC CHIEFS GO BEGGING FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Chairmen Jones and Campau Desert Their Gloom-Shrouded Headquarters in the Auditorium Annex to Get Some Honest Money to Bolster Up Their Fight for Bryan and His Platform—Rumors of Their Intention to Secure Cheaper Rooms.

An atmosphere of gloom hangs heavily over the national Popocratic headquarters these days and all sorts of strange rumors foretelling interesting developments are floating around in political circles.

One of the most sensational stories yesterday went so far as to predict a removal soon of the headquarters to less expensive rooms than those occupied at the Auditorium Annex. It was also said that some of Chairman Jones' staff would go back to their homes in the East and South.

For two weeks there has been a noticeable decline in the enthusiasm of committeemen and employés. All of this, so the knowing ones assert, is due chiefly to a lack of campaign funds.

On Sunday night Chairman Jones packed his grip and left for New York. One of the committeemen explained that the object of his trip is to attend Bryan's second meeting at Madison Square Garden. Another said he went for the purpose of straightening out the "tangle" Tammany was in. But it is known that the real purport of his mission is to try to raise money.

Committee Now on Hard Lines.

There seems to be no doubt that the committee is "hard up." Chairman Campau of the Campaign committee is also away and on the same kind of a mission as Senator Jones.

With both these leaders absent, any stranger strolling into Flat E of the Annex yesterday would not have known, except for the signs, that it was the headquarters of the Bryan-Sewall machine.

It was said at Chairman Campau's office that he is at Grand Rapids, Mich., attending a meeting of the State committee, but a friend of Mr. Campau denied this and said he was in Detroit. This friend furthermore declared he had reliable information that there will be a change in the condition of things at headquarters within a few days.

"You know," continued the speaker, "we cannot run an effective campaign on credit. I am told that Campau has been paying the expenses here out of his own pocket and is getting weary of doing so. Look for surprising developments if we do not get funds this week.

Complain of Western Men.

"The situation in some of the far Western States is making much of this trouble for us. The silver Republicans who have been depended upon to carry everything west of the Missouri River for Bryan and Sewall are not doing it."

An ex-Senator of West Virginia is authority for the statement that the National committee is $150,000 in debt and can go no further because the printers and the express companies will not do business without either the cash or a guaranty they will get it. This gave rise to the rumors that a curtailment in expenses is about to be ordered.

Notwithstanding, they are anxiously expecting something will turn up to give them relief. One of the managers said yesterday that $250,000 would cover all the contributions the committee has had.

Secretary Walsh returned yesterday from Idaho, where he was sent by Chairman Jones some time ago to try and effect a fusion between the Popocrats, Populists, and bolting Republicans. The only report he had to make for publication was that the outlook all over the West is flattering for the cause of free silver.

GOLD MEN THINK BYNUM TOO SLOW.

Sound Money Democrats Want to Push Campaign Vigorously.

While the National Sound Money Democratic campaign committee is gradually getting around to the point of beginning a vigorous fight, things are not moving along in an entirely satisfactory way at headquarters.

A good deal depends, it is claimed, upon the manner in which this committee conducts the warfare in behalf of Palmer and Buckner as to whether Democrats who repudiate the Chicago platform and ticket will be satisfied after election day with the results. Complaints were heard yesterday against Chairman Bynum because of his apparent inactivity. He arrived here last Thursday evening, and, in the language of an impatient committeeman, "has done nothing as yet."

Another leader suggests that Mr. Bynum had undertaken a task much larger in scope and responsibility than he can handle, not having had experience in political management outside of his own Congressional district. It was further asserted that he lacks the executive ability required in times like these.

Then, too, there were evidences of conflict between the National and State committees over some act on the part of Mr. Bynum in overthrowing certain arrangements completed by the State committee for big speakers. It was intimated, furthermore, that the Chairman did not appreciate the fact that the State committee has gone ahead, independent of the National committee, and engaged several of the best campaign orators in the country to make speeches in Illinois.

However, Mr. Bynum said they were getting in readiness to do business as rapidly as possible. It seems the Finance committee has been a little slow coming to the front. Arrangements are now being made for Palmer and Buckner to speak in Chicago at the Auditorium Oct. 9, and also witness the great sound money parade on Chicago day.

This meeting will be under the combined auspices of the National and State committees.

Secretary Carlisle, who has notified the National committee of his willingness to make a series of speeches for the Democratic ticket, will also be present, and he will probably sound the first note of battle. Col. John P. Irish of California will be assigned to the meeting by the State committee.

Gen. Palmer is expected to be at Galesburg Oct. 7 and participate in the dedication of the tablet that has been erected by the Knox College faculty to commemorate the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas.

Judge Lynde Harrison of Connecticut was a caller at headquaters. He spent Sunday with Senator Vilas at Madison, Wis., and brought the news that the Senator says McKinley will carry that State by 50,000 majority.

Col. Irish has been booked by the speakers department at State headquarters for four speeches in Illinois, beginning at Freeport on Oct. 7. Jacksonville will get him, but the other two points have not been decided upon.

POPOCRATS DEDICATE THEIR TENT.

They Hold a Meeting and Listen to Denunciatory Speeches.

The Popocrats dedicated their tent last night at Thirty-third and Wallace streets with two speeches and a considerable show of enthusiasm. J. C. Copeland was Chairman of the meeting. The first speaker was Walter Thomas Mills. A large part of his address was devoted to scoring the so-called money power and to the alleged hostile attitude of the leaders of the Republican campaign towards organized labor.

"John D. Rockefeller," he said, "is the Standard Oil company. He has those two ways of writing his name. When Rockefeller went into the oil business there were twelve oil companies. Now there are eleven graves and one oil company. John D. Rockefeller has taken illegal and forcible possession of the oil business of the United States, and this is the man who stands at the head of contributors to the Republican campaign fund.

"The real Anarchist, who organizes force in spite of the law, is the monopolist. Hanna is one of them. He is the man who wanted to drive members of the Sailors' Union into the lake. The man who organized a movement to destroy the Seamen's Union is the man who has organized the McKinley campaign."

William J. Kerr of Colorado made a lengthy speech and told of his experiences with the "goldbugs" of the West on a recent campaign tour.

T. J. Loftus Is Nominated.

Thomas J. Loftus was yesterday nominated for the Lower House by the sound money Democrats of the Twenty-third Senatorial District. The meeting was held at county headquarters, No. 119 La Salle street. F. W. Beike, who was also mentioned for the place, withdrew and the nomination of Loftus was made by acclamation.

PORTER ON THE TICKET.

NEW YORK POPOCRATS PUT HIM IN THACHER'S PLACE.

State Committee Advances the Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor to the Head of the Ticket—Fred C. Schraub Named for Second Place—Sketches of the New Candidates—Hill Does Not Attend the Meeting and Refuses to Discuss Its Action.

Governor……………WILBER F. PORTER
Lieutenant-Governor…….FRED C. SCHRAUB

New York, Sept. 28.—The Democratic State committee met tonight in this city to hear the report of the committee appointed to notify the nominees of the recent Buffalo State convention. There was a full attendance by the members in person or by proxy, but Senator Hill, who surprised every one by appearing at a recent meeting of the committee with a proxy and then made sensational speeches in behalf of John Boyd Thacher, the Gubernatorial nominee, was not present this time.

The committee reported that Mr. Thacher had refused to accept the nomination for Governor and that Judge Titus had accepted the nomination for Supreme Court Justice, and that Wilbur F. Porter, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, had placed himself in the hands of the committee. The meeting of the committee had been delayed an hour by caucuses, so when the report was made as above there was little delay in the proceedings.

In these caucuses it had been agreed that the man to be named in place of Mr. Thacher should be W. F. Porter, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, and in his place Fred C. Schraub of Lewis County, should be named for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Danforth, after the report had been adopted, asked Senator Grady to take the chair, and then in a few words presented the name of Judge Porter for first place. Mr. Yorke moved the nomination by acclamation, but Mr. Grady ruled that the roll must be called.

Mr. Purroy asked:

"How are we to know how Mr. Porter stands on the platform? The Notification committee has not heard his views on the platform."

To this Mr. Danforth replied:

"I am assured by the State committeeman from Judge Porter's district that he is in full accord with the candidates and the platform of the Chicago convention, and I am also informed by Mr. St. John that he has a telegram from Judge Porter to that effect."

The nomination was made unanimous, as was that of Fred C. Schraub of Lewis County for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Schraub came before the committee and made a short speech pledging himself to the Chicago platform and ticket and accepted the nomination.

Chairman Danforth had been looked upon as certain to be named for Governor, and had given his consent conditional upon being permitted to retain the Chairmanship of the State committee. It is said, however, that Senator Hill flatly refused to promise him his support, and for that reason he announced that his name should not be used.

Latest Popocratic Candidates.

Wilbur F. Porter of Watertown, Popocratic nominee for Governor, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1832. He received an academic education, then taught school for awhile, and finally studied law. He has resided in Watertown since 1860. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. He has served as committeeman from his Congressional district, has served five terms as Mayor of Watertown, and was his party's nominee for Congress in 1891. He is a widower and a man of means. In habits and manners he is unostentatious.

Frederick S. Schraub, the Popocratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Lowville, Lewis County, forty years ago, and has always lived there. He was graduated from the public schools and from the Lowville Academy. He was admitted to the bar at 21 and when 26 was appointed by Grover Cleveland District Attorney of Lewis County to fill a vacancy. He was at that time Chairman of the Democratic county organization. He was then appointed one of the Board of Managers of the St. Lawrence Hospital for the Insane at Ogdensburg, and served three years with Wilbur F. Porter, the head of the ticket. Gov. Flower appointed Mr. Schraub Dairy Commissioner, and when that office was merged into what is now the Department of Agriculture Mr. Schraub was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture for a full term of three years, ending May 1, 1896. He was then appointed by Gov. Morton member of the Board of Control of the State agricultural experimental station at Geneva.

What Senator Hill Does Not Say.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Senator David B. Hill, contrary to expectations, did not go to New York today to attend the meeting of the State committee, but remained all day in seclusion at Wolfert's Roost.

When word was received here at 10 o'clock tonight that the State committee had placed Porter and Schraub at the head of the ticket communication by telephone was at once established with the Senator.

"Have you any statement to make concerning the new ticket?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say," replied the Senator.

"Do you think the choice of the committee is acceptable to the Democracy in general?"

"I have nothing to say," was the answer.

"Will you support the ticket?"

"I have nothing to say at present," he replied, and then he added a pleasant "Good night."

TAMMANY HALL GROWS INDIGNANT.

Political Circulars Alleged to Have Been Sent to Catholic Clergymen.

New York, Sept. 28.—Tammany Hall was angry yesterday over a letter which, it is said, is being sent out by the Business-Men's National Campaign committee of Philadelphia to Catholic clergymen throughout the country. The following is the most important paragraph in the letter:

"Recalling with gratitude the patriotism and eminent services of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes and many others of the Roman Catholic clergy when the integrity of our government was threatened on a former occasion, we take the liberty to suggest that the present is a period of equal danger. The government is not threatened by physical force, but insidious and false ideas that inspire incipient anarchy and contempt for proper authority are industriously propagated throughout the country."

Secretary Osborne of the Republican National committee said that body had nothing to do with the letter, and was not mixing any religion with its politics.

JONES AND GORMAN IN COUNCIL.

Popocratic Leaders Meet Behind Closed Doors in New York.

New York, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Senator Jones, Senator Gorman, Senator Faulkner, and lesser lights of the Popocratic party met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel tonight for the ostensible purpose of concocting an itinerary for Candidate Bryan.

That was the only object of the hurried and mysterious trip of the Chairman of the National committee and his associates to this city which was given out officially. And as Mr. Bryan did not get back from his trip to New Jersey in time to meet the subcommittee of the Senatorial syndicate the itinerary will not be arranged until a further meeting, to be held tomorrow.

But few people here credit the "official" announcement of the object of the meeting. It was gleefully asserted among the Tammany leaders Chairman Jones had come here to arrange the making of a hard fight for Bryan in the Eastern States, and Senator Gorman would be placed in charge of it. There is something funny, and almost pathetic, in the periodical announcement from the Popocratic camp of a vigorous campaign in the East being premeditated.

The Popocracy has certainly fallen in desperate straits when it is necessary to announce a strong fight in the East every week or two to keep up the courage of the camp followers. As nothing has come of the series of announcements the hopeful are not so much encouraged by the last in the list as they were by its earlier predecessors. There has been no vigor in the Eastern campaign up to date except in the bickerings of New York Popocrats and the operations of Mr. Bryan's vocal chords.

The real motive for the story, which is being circulated by means of the Tammany leaders, is to offset the dispiriting effect of Washington dispatches published here this afternoon. According to these dispatches Senator Jones was coming to New York to make a last effort to bring order out of the chaos existing in New York Popocratic politics, but with little hope of success.

Senator Jones was extremely anxious to meet Senator Hill, but the Sage of Wolfert's Roost evidently did not get the Jones telegram. There must be something serious the matter with the Western Union messenger service at Albany, this being the second time telegrams from Jones to Hill have gone wrong. There are no telegrams from Hill to Jones. Hill is not helping out Jones any more now than Jones helped him when he was candidate for Chairman of the Chicago convention.

It is certain the Popocratic leaders discussed earnestly, perhaps tearfully, the nomination of a State ticket by the sound money Democrats in New York, as well as the mess made by Thacher's withdrawal, but they declined to discuss their troubles in public. Their grief is too real for publication. They will make a bluff at a serious campaign in the East, but its object will be for the moral effect on the West, not with any hope of carrying the East.

YALE'S VIEW OF THE DISTURBANCE.

Not a Premeditated Occurrence and Not Essentially Anti-Bryan.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—When the news of the disturbance at Yale on the occasion of Mr. Bryan's speaking there was spread abroad Mr. S. W. Nickerson, President of the Massachusetts Bimetallic Union, sent a reproving letter. The following reply is from Albert B. Kerr, editor of the Yale Journal:

"I think that you have formed a somewhat erroneous idea of the occurrence from the exaggerated accounts. Mr. Bryan's speech was not 'interrupted' by Yale students, nor any other part of his audience (the band excepted). The speaker was prevented from beginning his speech by a crowd of some forty or fifty Yale students who stood near the stand, and had become impatient from the long delay. There can be no sufficient excuse of the lack of serious respect which these men showed. There was nothing premeditated, nothing essentially anti-Bryan or anti-free silver, about this demonstration. It was started by some one or two, and the rest joined in the familiar college cry in the spirit of 'horseplay.' It was not an exhibition of disapproval for Mr. Bryan's opinions or the principles of the cause which he represented, for the demonstration was over before the speaker enunciated them."

PALMER DISCUSSES THE SITUATION.

Predicts That McKinley Will Carry Illinois and Be Elected.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Senator Palmer put in a busy day at the Maltby Building, where the Illinois Senator has a committee-room. There were no callers of note, but the consideration of private business kept him employed until this evening, when he started West.

Senator Palmer said he must refuse to give facts or figures expressing his views on the political situation. His position as the leader of the Democratic party precluded the propriety of such comments from him. He would say, however, that McKinley would be elected, and the friends of sound money had cause for encouragement from a review of the political situation. He did not anticipate anything would occur to make the chances of a sound money victory less than they now appear. Of the situation in the Middle West he did not care to enter into a discussion of such a question. He would predict, however, his own State would go for McKinley.

Regarding the probable influence of the sound money State ticket on the New York State election Senator Palmer said that the nominations were good ones and such as would appeal to self-respecting Democrats throughout the State.

He spoke in the same terms of reservation concerning the probable number of votes to be polled by the Indianapolis ticket. A vigorous campaign would be prosecuted for the sake of a cause which the best elements in the party considered necessary to the preservation of true Democracy.

REPUBLICANS AID GOLD DEMOCRATS

Fuse in Alabama to Elect Sound Money Congressman.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Congressman T. H. Aldrich, Republican nominee for Congress in the Ninth or Birmingham District, has sent in his resignation to the District committee, which is to meet here on Wednesday. It will be the policy of the Republican leaders not to put a man in Mr. Aldrich's place, but to throw the strength to the gold Democratic candidate to be named here tomorrow. L. J. Lawson, a Greensboro banker and Hale County Treasurer, will be this nominee. The Republicans believe the gold Democrats would stand the best chance to win. Dr. R. A. Moseley, ex-Republican State Chairman, is said to be seeking the Republican nomination and it is stated will run whether nominated or not. Aldrich's action has created much perturbation among the Popocrats, who see in it a strong combination against them in the most thorough sound money district in the State.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS IN UNITY.

Four Factions Get Together and Plan to Present a Solid Front.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The two factions of the Republican party tonight decided to cease their warring and to work together in harmony. A sort of love-feast was held when the State committee met. N. M. Curtis of New York was here and assisted in bringing about peace.

KING PENE SHORT OF READY CASH.

Dahomey's Ruler Is Obliged to Pawn an Inca's Head to Obtain the Staff of Life.

New York, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—His Majesty King Pene is still in town. "King of Dahomey" is engraved on Pene's visiting cards, and he would still be in Africa, he says, had it not been for the World's Fair. Dahomey had to have a village on the Midway at Chicago, and Pene, Rex, came on in person, and with him a varied assortment of Amazons whose picturesque lack of beauty was one of the sights of the Fair. When the Fair was over King Pene had a bank roll and came to New York to amplify it on Wall street.

When it was all over the Dahomeyan bank roll had passed into the plebeian haunts of brokers. But Pene was resourceful. He raked out what he thought was the most valuable of all his belongings, the preserved head of a Peruvian chieftain—a real, genuine, and accredited Inca, Pene said—an Inca who had seen better days. King Pene was hungry when he took the grewsome relic to Fullerton's curiosity shop.

"I want $5,000 for it," he said.

"I'll give you $100 for it," said the dealer.

Hard up and hungry as he was, Pene could not believe that there had been such a fall in quotations on Incas' heads. He held off as long as he could, but starvation got the better of pride. He would not part with his relic, but he had to have money, and he pawned Mr. Inca today in a Bowery shop for $10.

HOBART AND MAGUIRE STAND TOGETHER

Two Candidates for Vice-President Review a Parade of Knights of Pythias at Paterson.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—There was an interesting incident here today at the parade of the Knights of Pythias of New Jersey. At the reviewing stand Garret A. Hobart, Republican candidate for Vice-President, detected behind him the form of Ald. Matthew Maguire, candidate of the Socialists for the Vice-Presidency.

"Come here, Matt," said McKinley's running mate, "you and I will go together," and the two candidates for the same office took their places side by side, with Gov. John W. Griggs on their right.

It was a unique spectacle, and cheers of approbation went up from the passing Pythians and the crowds of spectators.

W. E. PALMER'S PLANING MILL BURNS.

Loss Estimated at $6,000, Said to Be Uninsured—J. Cowman's Ice House Is Damaged $400 Worth.

The planing-mill of W. E. Palmer, No. 6860 South Chicago avenue, was burned to the ground with its contents last night. It was a two-story frame structure and value at $1,500. The machinery and material in the building were valued at $4,500. It is said there was no insurance. The fire also spread to the ice-house, No. 6868 South Chicago avenue, belonging to John Cowman, and it was damaged to the extent of $400. Mr. Palmer lives at No. 6733 Vincennes avenue.

HODGKINS, THY SUN IS SET!

STATE'S-ATTORNEY KERN ASSAILS THE DRAINAGE CANAL VILLAGE.

He Seeks to Oust from Office All the Powers That Be in the Thriving Burg of Eight Houses and One Wagon Shop—Residents Don't Know a Quo Warranto from a Mud Hen, but Are "Onto" the People Behind the Prosecution.

State's-Attorney Jacob Kern has just earned the right to a statue and a bronze tablet of himself. He is a discoverer.

The feat which entitles Mr. Kern to rank along with Capt. Cook and Columbus was performed yesterday. The ship in which he made his voyage of discovery was a City Hall elevator, and the only crew on the voyage was the elevator man. Mr. Kern put his finger on the new-found land in a room of the City Map Department.

The object which he discovered was the Village of Hodgkins, in Cook County. Hodgkins is located on the drainage canal, and, according to the State's-Attorney, nobody knew of its location yesterday but the natives and Judge Carter. In addition to discovering it Mr. Kern now wants Hodgkins to get off the earth and not be a town any more.

HODGKINS, ILL., THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF WHICH IS ASSAILED BY THE STATE'S-ATTORNEY.



[There are said to be three more houses in the "Hollow."]

Hodgkins did not consult Mr. Kern when it took its place upon the map of Cook County. It consulted no one but Judge Carter, and now Mr. Kern says it is nothing but an upstart anyway. He has made up his mind to make it get off the earth. Yesterday he hurled at the young city quo warrantos and what not, of which the guileless President and Village Council know little and care less.

Hodgkins Up in Arms.

It is enough for them to know that he has attacked the validity of the incorporation of Hodgkins. This information percolated to the village late in the afternoon through the medium of newspapers published in the rival city on the lake. It was tantamount to a call to arms. The entire population of Hodgkins assembled in the saloon run by President of the Village Board Modeste Lenzi, and denounced Jacob Kern and all who may be associated with him in his fell design against their liberties.

It was not at first known that Mr. Kern was instigated to the attack upon their charter by several citizens of the village. They at least did not make their appearance in the President's resort. If they had the consequences might have been serious.

The blow of the State's-Attorney was aimed ostensibly at the officers chosen at the election held on Aug. 25, 1895, but the villagers knew that when Modeste Lenzi and Ald. Edward Marshall fall liberty will be dead in Hodgkins and freedom will emit a scream that will resound through the earth. They are well aware that the corporate powers of the village are at stake.

To put the case as it was made known to the assembled populace last evening, State's-Attorney Kern has asked the Circuit Court of Cook County to oust from office every one chosen to positions of trust, honor, and emolument on Aug. 25, 1895, on the ground the election was void.

Certain residents of the village, by name Carl Bruno, Edward Bruno, and others, appear in the legal proceedings as relators. President Hodgkins said he did not know what that meant, but he was certain of one thing, and that was that Charles Fumagalli, a saloonkeeper, recently arrested for running a place without the license and permission of the Village Board, was the whole thing behind the action of the State's-Attorney.

Bruno and others set up in their petition that in September, 1895, the County Court granted the petition of a number of drainage canal employés and others for the submission to a popular suffrage of the question whether there should be created a village to be called Gary, afterwards changed to Hodgkins.

One Thousand Voters, Eight Houses.

The election was duly held and an overwhelming majority of the ballots cast for incorporation. However, the relators affect to believe the 1,000 voters could not be accommodated in the eight houses of the village, and in fact insinuate that some of them were imported from drainage canal contractors' camps. Injunction proceedings and other obstructions prevented an election of officers being held until this summer. Now this election is attacked on the ground it was held within 100 feet of a saloon; in fact, in a saloon, and that the object of the incorporation was to enable saloons to be licensed, and, furthermore, that since the incorporation the village has become the scene of riot and lawlessness.

The relators do not hesitate to say that intoxicated men make night hideous in Hodgkins, that fires are of common occurrence, and that peaceful citizens do not know when they are liable to be hauled before some creature endowed with brief authority or mauled by self-constituted constables and police. They assert that law-abiding men are not safe from arrest and never know when they are liable to arrest for violating some new ordinance, designed, they suspect, to pile up fines and costs against those who do not stand in with the powers that be. Things have got to such a pass, they complain, that all except the ruling faction are compelled to go about in by-ways for fear they will be fined for living.

All these charges and averments are, according to the residents of the village, or at least those congregated in the President's resort, grossly calumnious and unfair.

"It's a dirty trick to make a fuss about the election being held in a saloon or within 100 feet of one," said Ald. Ed Marshall, the only inhabitant that prefers to speak English to Italian. "How could we hold an election more than 100 feet from a saloon, I'd like to know, without going out of the village?

"As for fires, there hasn't been but one fire in three years, and then it was a clothing store that burned.

"Do you see any ruffians terrorizing the town? No. I tell you who is responsible for all this trouble. It is Charles Fumagalli. He wants to run his saloon without paying the $500 license that I and Modesto Lenzi have to pay and we had him arrested. He got off on a technicality. The Judge let him go because the Mayor's name was not signed to the copy of the ordinance we produced in court. But we will get him next time."

Hodgkins Is Discovered.

The rumor State's-Attorney Kern had discovered a hitherto unknown village caused something of a sensation in Chicago yesterday, and a reporter and an artist started out to confirm the report. It was learned the young municipality was located along the drainage canal, somewhere between Lockport and Joliet. Diligent inquiry was made at every station on the Alton railroad, but no one could be found that had ever heard of Hodgkins until Willow Springs was reached. A drainage canal "fly-cop" said he had seen Hodgkins with his own eyes.

A conveyance was secured, and after driving five miles among the hills on the north shore of the canal, a light was sighted.

The noise of the approaching vehicle attracted the vigilant attention of Ald. Marshall, who sounded the alarm.

Instantly the populace swarmed forth. President Lenzi would hardly believe the travelers had really come all the way from Chicago just to see Hodgkins.

"I'll set you both up to drinks," he said through the medium of a 12-year-old interpreter, "if you will tell me what you actually came out here for."

Ald. Marshall explained that the eight houses in sight and the wagon shop did not comprise the entire village. They stoutly asserted that there were three dwelling houses in the hollow behind the wagon shop. Moreover, they hinted there must be some farmhouses in the two square miles of territory required by law, else how could the names of Carl and Bernardo Bruno, well-known cabbage raisers, be used to cloak the fell designs of Charles Fumagalli?

The name of Hodgkins was not substituted for that of Gary on esthetic grounds, but because Jefferson Hodgkins, South Park Commissioner of Chicago, owns much land and valuable quarries in the village.

M'KINLEY'S PLEDGE TO A RUNAWAY BOY

Young Harry Iler Visits Canton and After Making His Way to New York Tries to Go to Cuba.

New York, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—"Yes, sir, I know Mr. McKinley well. I called to see him a few weeks ago, and he said if he was elected President he would give me a job of some kind," said 12-year-old Harry Iler, a runaway boy from Massillon, O., this morning in the Center Street Police Court.

The Gerry Society picks up many bright boys in the course of a year, but rarely has it had as bright and clever a 12-year-old as Iler. The youngster, who is neatly dressed, was picked up last night by Agent King of the Gerry Society, whom the boy stopped in the street with the inquiry: "I would like to know where the Cuban steamships sail from, and I also want to know where the Gerry Society can be found."

"Where did you come from?" asked Agent King, whose long experience told him at once the lad was a runaway.

"Massillon, Ohio," promptly replied young Iler. "I have lived there most of my life. My father and mother are dead, and I have been living with an uncle, but as he got out of work I decided to shift for myself. Other boys have made a living, and I guess I can. I have been to school and can read and write."

"When did you leave Ohio?"

"Three weeks ago. I went first to Canton, O., to see Mr. McKinley. He often comes to my town and makes speeches. I called at his house and told him I was going away from home, but he advised me to stay in Massillon.

"I asked him if he would give me something to do when he was elected, and he said I could be a page in the Senate if he was sent to the White House. Then I went to Cleveland to see Mark Hanna, but he was in New York. I came on East after that by the way of Buffalo. Sometimes I rode on freight trains, but as a rule I could always induce the mail clerk, baggage man, or conductor to carry me in their car. I worked in the postoffice at home, and in that way know a great deal about handling mail. I got to New York this morning."

"What did you do first?" asked King, who was becoming much interested in the boy.

"Went to hear Dr. Parkhurst. I heard a man say on the ferry that he had just come home from Europe and would preach for the first time yesterday. I asked what was the name of his church, and was told to follow the cable car track to Twenty-third street and ask there, and any one would tell me. It was a long walk, but I got there at last and went in. He looks just like his pictures. Don't you think so? I waited until he came out to get a good look at him."

"What did you want of the Cuban line dock?" said Agent King, remembering the boy's first question.

"Well, I think I will go to Cuba and see the war. I am satisfied a boy willing to work could get along all right there. What do you think? I've only got about $6 that I made on my way here, and that won't pay my fare. If I can't get a Captain to carry me down I will go to this Gerry Society and get them to find me a job. I understand they do that for good boys."

Agent King took the la[illegible] charge and this morning brought hi[illegible] the Center Street Court and arraign[illegible]im as a runaway. He was committe[illegible]e care of the society to investigate h[illegible] He probably will be returned to [illegible]

AL WEBER SPENDS [illegible] IN JAIL.

He Refuses to Pay [illegible] and Is Unable to Pay the Fine Which Is Imposed.

New York, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Al Weber, the once wealthy piano manufacturer, has a bad habit of going about without a $5 bill in his pocket. It got him into jail a week ago for assaulting his foreman and caused him more annoyance tonight.

Weber jumped into Andrew Morris' cab at Thirty-third street and Broadway today. Morris drove him to the Equitable Building and back to the Casino Theater. Morris says the drive was made up of short hauls between saloons and cigar stores. "What do I give you?" asked Weber, when they arrived at the Casino.

"Three dollars," said Morris.

"Robbery!" cried Weber. "Won't pay it!"

"Won't, eh?" said Morris, and he called Policeman Brady, who arrested Weber.

"This is very annoying," said Weber to those who would listen to him in the courtroom. "I can't be detained here. Two of my friends and I are going out on a steam—hic!—yacht safternoon to meet the Barrison sisters."

He was fined $5, and, being unable to pay it, was locked up over night.

FROM HIS WEDDING TRIP TO A CELL

Albert H. Hardkoff, Charged with Stealing $800 from His Mother and Eloping, Is Locked Up.

Albert H. Hardkoff was locked up at the Rawson Street Police Station last night on the charge of having stolen $800 from his widowed mother, Mrs. Caroline Hardkoff, No. 2482 Syracuse avenue, Irving Park. He is said to have eloped with Ollie Klenz to Milwaukee, where they were married.

The alleged robbery and elopement took place two months ago. Mrs. Hardkoff says she discovered from sources unknown to the boy that he was keeping company with Ollie Klenz, but never dreamed that he intended to make her his wife.

Mrs. Hardkoff was angered at her son's marriage and the theft she charges him with, and on learning that he and his bride intended returning to Chicago she swore out a warrant for his arrest before Justice Blume.

She says she will also use every effort to have her boy obtain a judicial annulment of the marriage.

LOOTING TOWNS IN CRETE

MOHAMMEDANS BURN VILLAGES AND DESTROY A CHURCH.

They Have Permission from the Turkish Governor, and the Representatives of the European Powers Warn That Official That "Serious Consequences" Will Follow a Renewal of the Outrages—Other News from Foreign Lands.

London, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to the Times from Candia, Island of Crete, says that a band of armed Mohammedans which left there by permission of the Governor looted and burned the Villages of Drapte, Kalyvin, and Kastelliana, in the district of Monofatsi, and destroyed the church at Hagio Apostoloi. The Vice-Consuls warned the Governor and the Mohammedan leaders that a renewal of the outrages would have serious consequences.

More Promises from the Turk.

London, Sept. 28.—The Times Paris correspondent quotes a Constantinople dispatch to the Temps which confirms the report that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has made serious representations to the Sultan regarding the massacre of Armenians. The dispatch expresses the belief that the Sultan has promised to constitute a commission to extend reforms throughout the Turkish Empire.

YELLOW-FEVER GAINING IN CUBA.

Official Report on the Progress of the Plague on the Island.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—There is not much encouragement for Spain to send reinforcements to Gen. Weyler in Cuba, judging from the latest reports made to Surgeon-General Wyman by the sanitary inspector at Santiago. There were sixty-five deaths during the week ending Sept. 12, of which fifteen were from yellow-fever and eleven from smallpox.

"Yellow-fever increases daily," says Dr. Connincro, "the cases almost invariably ending in death. With the advent of the new recruits (40,000) now on their way to the island the fever will take an epidemic character and make great havoc among the unacclimated troops."

Minister McDonald Ill.

Southampton, Sept. 28.—Alexander McDonald of Virginia, the United States Minister to Persia, who arrived here on Sept. 26 from the United States on board the American line steamship New York, was dangerously ill with bronchitis during the voyage and is now lying at the Southwestern Hotel under the care of a physician. Today, however, he is somewhat improved in health.

Col. Rhodes to Leave the Army.

London, Sept. 29.—Col. Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, who was implicated in the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, will retire from the army.

BUTTE IS NOW WITHOUT A THEATER.

Wrangle Among Rival Claimants Results in Building Being Demolished and Theatrical Dates Canceled.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—As a result of a disagreement among the stockholders of Maguire's Opera-House that theater is tonight a mass of ruins and the city, with a population of 45,000, is without a playhouse, and scores of attractions booked for the coming season will have to be canceled.

The building was erected seven years ago by John Maguire at a cost of $50,000. A concern known as the Grand Opera-House company secured a mortgage on the ground and James A. Murray bought up a large number of mechanic liens on the building. The Supreme Court decided that Murray was the owner of the building, but the Opera-House company refused to settle with him and would neither buy the house nor sell the ground. Murray threatened to tear down his building, but the company thought he was bluffing. This morning he put to work a large force of men and tonight little but the bare walls remains of the once handsome house. The demolition will be completed tomorrow.

The Grau Opera company was to open there tomorrow night.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL HONOR FOR BRYAN.

Elected a Life Member of a Missionary Society at Pittsburg Under Amusing Circumstances.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Yesterday was "Rallying day" in the Presbyterian Sunday-schools. It has been the custom of the Shadyside Sunday-school to allow the class having the largest collection over $5 on this occasion to name a life member of the Sunday-School Missionary Society. Yesterday when the banner class was called upon for its choice for life membership the name of W. J. Bryan was shouted by some of the youngsters. It occasioned much merriment and brought Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Sunday-school and the Pittsburg head of the Pennsylvania railroad, to his feet. He does not like Bryan's silver views, and said: "I have no objections to Mr. Bryan personally. On the contrary, he is a good husband, a good father, an honorable citizen, and a good Presbyterian. The only objection I have to him is that in politics I think he is off." The last sentence upset the gravity of the adults. Candidate Bryan, however, had been regularly proposed, and there was nothing to do but elect him.

WILL FOUND A MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

Thomas Mason, Millionaire, to Establish One for Boys.

Marquette, Mich., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Thomas Mason, President of the Quincy Copper Mining company, and a multi-millionaire, has taken steps for the foundation of a benevolent institution, to be known as the Mason Industrial Home for Boys. One hundred and sixty acres on the shore of Portage Lake, six miles from Calumet, have been set apart as a site, and the erection of cottages and barns will begin next spring. The plan contemplates ultimately a mechanical school, with full equipment for training boys in almost every department of industry. The direct beneficiaries are to be boys under 16 years of age whose training has been neglected and who would be likely to drift into criminal associations.

DOUBT IN THE DEAL.

(Continued from first page.)

County—Greeting: The Cook County Central committee, representing the bona fide ward clubs of thirty wards out of thirty-four in this county, respectfully call your attention to the many talks of fusion in the daily papers by a crowd now known as the Taubeneck-Maxwell-Taylor-Smith Trading company, that we, as the true Populists, disown their disgraceful and shameless attempts to lower the People's party and create the idea that we are a fusion and office-seeking party; and, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, as the representatives of the 35,000 voters of the People's party in Cook County, openly repudiate their action as a disgrace and a shame to true Populism, and we declare that their conduct has no place in a reform movement; and be it further

"Resolved, That we call on all true People's party men not to place any faith in their frequently called convention but never finished job of naming a ticket that has selling or trading qualities for the benefit of a disgraceful crew of freebooters; and be it further

"Resolved, That we earnestly request the hearty coöperation of all true Populists to support us in our efforts to maintain an honest movement for the perpetuation of the ideas laid down in the St. Louis platform of the People's party convention, and rally to the support of the national ticket nominated by the People's party in St. Louis on Aug. 22, the State ticket nominated on Sept. 15, and the county ticket nominated on June 20, 1896, by the regularly elected delegates of the People's party."

The attention of the committee having been called to the fact that Thomas E. Watson is announced to speak at Indianapolis on Oct. 7, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the People's Party Central committee of Cook County, extends a most cordial invitation to Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, our honored candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, to speak here on Chicago day, Oct. 9, or to name a time in the near future when we can have the proud privilege of giving a hearty welcome to our standard-bearer in this great struggle for humanity; and be it further

Resolved, That we send greetings of the warmest friendship to that great, glorious, and fearless leader and outspoken champion of the people, Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, the undisputed choice of all true Populists for the position of Vice-President of the United States."

Announcement was made that the petitions for a place for the Populist party ticket on the official ballots were now ready for circulation. The delegates present took copies for circulation in their districts and promised enough names of their personal knowledge to insure a sufficient number to secure the place desired.

PEACE PROSPECTS AT LEADVILLE.

Several Strikers Declare Their Good Intentions to Gen. Brooks and the Situation Is Better.

Leadville, Colo., Sept. 28.—The shooting at the Bon Air property, which created much excitement, proved to be no more serious than a dozen other bloodless battles that have occurred. Four shots were first fired at a picket, who returned the fire. Some of his comrades came to his aid, and a dozen or so shots were exchanged without effect.

The shooting at the Bohn mine was done by a sentry, because a man refused to obey the order to halt.

Those who are anxious to return to work occasionally forget their pledges of secrecy regarding what is going on within their ranks. As the committee created at Saturday's meeting now stands two are in favor of advising an attempt to make terms of surrender, while three are in favor of continuing the strike. Some of them have called on Gen. Brooks to assure him of their peaceable intentions. At least half a dozen of these unlooked for visitors pledged themselves definitely to the military commander that hereafter they would acquaint him with what information they could obtain concerning possible future outbreaks of lawlessness, giving him the names of men who propose to take part in such work, so he could make arrests beforehand. Everything was quiet today.

The meeting of the Miners' Union, scheduled for tonight, at which it was understood the report of the committee to consider the question of abandoning the strike would be submitted, has been postponed till Wednesday night.

Secretary Dewar tonight declared that the strike will not be declared off unless the full demands of the union are conceded. As Secretary Dewar is understood to be a member of the committee much importance is credited to his statement.

Edward Boyce, President of the Western Federation of Miners, addressed a body of miners in a hall one mile from the city this evening. It was an inflammatory speech, advising the men to hold out, and telling them that the Federation would see that their families did not suffer. Boyce charged that the mine managers had brought men in to create the trouble at the Coronado. He spoke bitterly of the 300 citizens who have formed themselves into a military company, and said they were in league with the mine managers, and he advised the miners to stay at their homes and do nothing to bring on martial law.

ASSERTS HE IS WASTING HIS FORTUNE

Mrs. Nettie Ketcham Asks to Have Her Husband's Property Put in a Conservator's Hands.

Judge Kohlsaat of the Probate Court was asked yesterday to take a hand in the affairs of John B. Ketcham, a man of property. His wife, Nettie, who, it is said, has not been living with her husband for some time, files the petition, in which she alleges the defendant is given to excessive use of liquor and is squandering his fortune.

Ketcham is said to be worth $300,000, and the petitioner desires to have it placed in the hands of a conservator. She has placed the matter in the hands of Judge Gary.

Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham formerly lived in Toledo, O., and came to Chicago four years ago. They have occupied apartments in the Lexington Hotel, where Mrs. Ketcham is now living.

Mr. Ketcham said last night:

"The petition filed in the Probate Court by my wife, in which she alleges that I am a drunkard and a spendthrift and not capable of handling my affairs, is without foundation, and we shall object to the appointment of a conservator. The petition will be heard next Thursday."

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Dr. T. L. Johnston of Duncannon, Pa., Endeavors to Kill His Wife and Dr. A. S. Henry.

Duncannon, Pa., Sept. 28.—Dr. T. L. Johnston, a leading physician of this borough, made an unsuccessful attempt this afternoon to kill his wife and Dr. A. S. Henry, a druggist. Johnston called Henry into his office about 3 o'clock. Then he pulled a revolver and fired at him. Two bullets lodged in Henry's head and another in his bowels. Johnston's wife, who witnessed the shooting, turned to flee. Her husband fired at her, and the shot inflicted a slight wound. Dr. Johnston surrendered.

FRENCH CONVICTED A FOURTH TIME.

Murderer of Gavin M. Steel Must Go to Prison.

Ashland, Wis., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—After a fourth trial on virtually the same evidence William G. French was convicted and sentenced by Circuit Judge Parish today to sixteen years at Waupun. French murdered Gavin M. Steel several years ago as a result of domestic troubles. His attorney defended him on the plea of insanity. He was sentenced to prison for life on the first trial, but the Supreme Court ordered a new trial. Testimony was gone through again and again, French practically having had four trials. The jury before the present one disagreed. The case has cost Ashland County nearly $30,000.

CIGARMAKERS' STRIKES LESSENING.

President Perkins Urges the Adoption of Six-Hour Day.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28.—At the session of the International Cigarmakers' Union here today President Perkins read his report giving statistics of the organization. The average number of strikes decreased during the last two years. The President commends the six-hour day or eight hours a day and a five-day week.

HARD GALE ON THE LAKE

TREMENDOUS SEAS AND A NOR'EASTER MAKE MENACE TO SAILORS.

Incoming Vessels Report About the Worst Weather of the Season—Wind Reaches a Velocity of Forty Miles an Hour—Mountainous Waves Lash the Breakwaters All Day and Make the Harbor Difficult to Gain—Forecast for Today.

Sailors had a hard time of it yesterday in the northeast gale, and those who made the Chicago harbor reported about the worst weather of the season on the lake. At [illegible] last evening, however, the danger signal was taken in on the Auditorium tower and the Weather Bureau reported that the worst of the storm was probably over.

The "nor'easter" came up with the morning. The temperature fell rapidly, and in a short time a violent storm was raging, which continued to increase in fury as the day passed. The wind attained its maximum velocity at 3 p. m., when it was blowing forty miles an hour, its force and direction making it a serious matter for vessels attempting to enter the harbor.

The sea rose rapidly, and all day dashed upon the breakwaters off the harbor with almost irresistible force. When the storm was at its height the lake from the lookout tower of the Life-Saving Station presented a scene of fury which made old mariners shake their heads and prophesy a busy night on the water, with plenty of work and danger for the crews of vessels out in the storm.

The schooner D. S. Austin, with a load of salt for Joy, Morton & Co., left South Chicago at 1 o'clock in the afternoon to unload at the company's warehouse in Chicago. It was towed out by a tug, which, the Captain asserts, cast off the line too soon, and the schooner had a narrow escape from going on the beach. No sails had been set on the vessel, and the anchor was let go just in time. The Austin finally got under way, and stood for Chicago under shortened canvas. It labored hard in the tremendous seas, and soon raised a signal for a Chicago tug. The Welcome responded, and picked the schooner up near the four-mile crib.

Another exciting experience was that of the crew of the yacht Irene, which arrived from Buffalo in the afternoon. It ran all day before the gale with only a storm staysail set, and the spray continually dashing over the decks. With its small spread of canvas the yacht came like a race horse, and had well nigh reached safety in one of the slips at the foot of Randolph street when it collided with the dock. The bowsprit was broken off near the end, and a portion of the headgear carried away. The Irene measures twenty-one tons, and is commanded by Capt. Charles Kennedy.

Last night several schooners were anchored under the breakwater, not daring to go out and battle with the heavy wind and sea. Vessels coming in from the north could do well running before the gale, and a good-sized fleet arrived during the day, but few were venturesome enough to leave. Nearly all the passenger line boats running to the east shore ports were held.

The indications for today, according to the Weather Bureau, are for a northerly wind—but hardly a repetition of the gale—with showers and a falling sea.

TREMENDOUS STORM IN MEXICO.

Great Damage Reported in the West Coast Districts.

City of Mexico, Sept. 28.—The west coast of Mexico has been visited by a tremendous storm, causing great damage. The Town of Altata and part of the State of Sinaloa are inundated, and the capital city, Culiacan, has suffered severely. Many small towns have been flooded. The little railway from Altata to Culiacan is in a ruined condition. Waves of water poured into the principal streets of Mazatlan and new embankments for protection of the town are torn to pieces by the enormous waves. Aid is requested for the sufferers, who have lost a large amount of property.

Havana, Sept. 28.—The course of the cyclonic disturbance that has been prevailing here indicates that it will strike the gulf coast of the United States between Mobile and Galveston.

CHICAGOANS SOJOURNING IN GOTHAM

List of Those Registered Yesterday at New York Hotels.

New York, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The following Chicagoans are registered at the New York hotels today:

Bartholdo—J. Abbott, R. F. Ross.
Fifth Avenue—J. G. Shedd.
Gilsey—C. M. Pepper, F. E. Scott.
Grand—J. W. Hunter.
Hoffman—J. S. Kuh, Colby Davies, G. O. Knapp, C. F. Mason, H. E. Radeker, C. P. Smith, W. Brady, J. A. Brady, F. S. Hebard, W. B. Kennedy.
Holland—Mrs. L. B. Dowd, Miss M. Dowd, L. O. Meacham, Mrs. C. O. Meacham, Smith Sanborn.
Imperial—J. C. Halladay, S. C. Matthews and wife, P. Jaenicke, P. Jaeger Jr.
Murray Hill—K. Hawes and wife, Miss E. V. Hawes, L. D. Hawes, F. H. Head, G. H. Hamilton and wife, J. H. Waggoner, S. P. Prentice.
Savoy—O. Friend.
St. Denis—C. P. Knight, W. S. Smyth, G. G. Spencer, J. C. Bell and wife, A. F. Sheldon, E. B. Smith, C. A. Sibley.
Vendome—R. Soneborn, Mr. M. R. Smith.
Waldorf—Mrs. C. A. Merrill, Miss Chalmers, Mrs. W. J. Chalmers.
Windsor—B. F. Cummins, J. H. S. Quick, W. Herrick.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Bottled at the UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.
Under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.
"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water than that yielded by the Uj Hunyadi Springs."
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Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.
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EMPLOYED at the Cook County Hospital, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Lincoln Park Sanitarium, Presbyterian Hospital, U. S. Marine Hospital, etc., and at the leading HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND.

DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC CURES
DRUNKENNESS
It can be given without the knowledge of the patient in coffee, tea or articles of food; will effect a permanent and speedy cure whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Book of particulars free, to be had of Buck & Rayner, Cor. State and Madison. Rogers & Diamond, Under Grand Pacific Hotel.

KNOX —AT— SHAYNE'S HATS
192 STATE ST.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL

COUGHLIN ATTACKS FITCH'S MASONIC TEMPLE WINDOW ORDER.

Delays the Minutes in a Futile Effort to Get the Measure Repealed—Closing of the City Hall Offices on Saturday Afternoons—Third Ward Local Option Defeated—Arrangements for Chicago Day—Licensing of Dealers in Cigarets—Other Business.

Briefly stated, here is what the Council did last evening:

Appointed a special committee to consider and report recommendations as to how to improve the water supply of the city.

Referred to the Committee on Licenses an ordinance providing for the licensing of dealers in cigarets.

Asked from the Corporation Counsel an opinion as to the right of the West Chicago street railway company to operate its cars in Ogden avenue from Madison street to Western avenue, and also as to the power of the Council to grant a franchise for a period of more than twenty years.

Referred to the Committee on Health an ordinance relative to the destruction of meats condemned at the Union Stock-Yards, and the operation of slaughter houses.

Laid on the table an ordinance repealing an order permitting the Masonic Temple company to extend the windows on the State street side of the temple fourteen inches over the street line.

Passed, reconsidered, and then referred to the Finance committee an ordinance closing City Hall offices at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoons all the year round.

Defeated an ordinance creating a local option district in the Third Ward.

Referred to the Committee on Finance an ordinance relative to the use of the walls of tunnels for advertising purposes.

Passed an order closing the City Hall on Oct. 9 to allow employés to participate in the parade in celebration of Chicago day.

Referred to the Committee on Finance a communication from the Northwestern Elevated railway company relative to an exchange of guaranty bonds.

Passed an order authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works in his discretion to issue permits for the stringing of Republican banners.

Ald. John Coughlin stirred up a small but lively hornets' nest at the opening of the Council proceedings by objecting to the approval of the minutes of the meeting of Sept. 21.

Immediately after the roll-call Ald. Coughlin arose and said:

"I want to call attention to a piece of legislation that has been put through the Council by one of the reform members. At the last meeting Ald. Fitch presented an order, which was passed, on reading which no one could determine from its terms whether it was for a trolley or a gas franchise. Since then I have discovered that it gives a portion of the city's property to a big corporation. I would therefore move to reconsider the vote by which the order was passed and have it referred to a committee."

Text of the Order.

The order, to which Ald. Coughlin called attention in the printed minutes, read as follows:

"Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby directed to allow the owners of Lots 25 to 31 in Block 9, in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, to improve said lots in accordance with the plans now in possession of said Commissioner, provided such owner pay to the City of Chicago $250 a year for such privilege."

The Mayor informed the Alderman that he was too late with his motion, the order had been approved by him, and the Commissioner of Public Works had issued a permit for the work. The Mayor concluded by announcing that the vote would be taken on the approval of the minutes.

Ald. Coughlin, with some excitement, declared, when the Mayor stated the minutes had been approved:

"I do not want the Alderman from the Third to steal or boodle another measure of this kind through the Council."

Ald. Fitch Explains.

Ald. Fitch then said that some months ago a permit for this work was asked by the Masonic Temple people, and an order for it was presented to the Council, and referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. That committee referred it to a subcommittee, which "hung it up."

"I am informed," Ald. Fitch continued, "that a man who knows the value of these orders went to the Masonic Temple and told them they could have the permit for $5,000."

Ald. Coughlin loudly shouted: "Name, name!"

Ald. Fitch continued his statement without noticing or replying to the interruption. The city, he said, did not want the $5,000, and the company was merely charged interest on that amount for the privilege granted. He could not see any reason for offering an apology to the Alderman.

As Ald. Fitch resumed his seat Ald. Coughlin shouted:

"What guarantee have we that you are working for charity?"

Fate of the Repeal.

Later in the session Ald. Fitch was asked if he had any further statement to make concerning the matter. He replied that he had nothing more to say, and would say nothing outside the Council. He refused to state the source of his alleged information that the Masonic Temple company had been approached in the manner stated or by whom it was said to have been approached.

The matter was allowed to drop for a time, but prior to adjournment was brought up again by Ald. Coughlin, who presented an ordinance for the repeal of the order. He said the description in the order was misleading and that not one man who voted for it knew at the time that he was granting a privilege to the Masonic Temple company to extend its windows in Randolph and in State street eighteen inches over the sidewalks.

Ald. Maltby thought there was no sense in passing a repealing ordinance, which would surely be vetoed by the Mayor, as a permit under the order had already been issued.

The repealing ordinance was placed on file by a vote of forty yeas to twenty-one nays.

To License Cigaret Dealers.

An ordinance was introduced by Ald. Coughlin providing for the licensing of dealers in cigarets, either retail or wholesale. It proposes that dealers in cigarets shall be required to satisfy the Commissioner of Health and the Mayor of the propriety of the license being issued and of their good reputation; that they shall each furnish a bond of $500 for the observance of the ordinance, and that the fee for each license shall be $100 for each year. A provision is incorporated in the measure that it shall not operate to give permission to dealers to sell cigarets containing opium, belladonna, jimson weed, morphine, glycerine, or sugar. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Touching Street Car Franchises.

Ald. Miller introduced the following order, which was passed:

"Ordered, That the Corporation Counsel be and is hereby requested to furnish this Council with an opinion as to the right of the Chicago West Division railway company or the West Chicago Street railway company to operate its street car lines upon Ogden avenue between Madison street and Western avenue, and also whether the City Council has the power to grant to any person or corporation the right or privilege to occupy the public streets of the city for street railway purposes for a longer period than twenty years, and also whether the City of Chicago has the power, under its charter, to purchase the tracks and rolling stock of a street car company as provided in an order of the City Council passed on July 10, 1876, granting certain rights to the Chicago West Division railway company, known as Sec. 3,222, Myers' Laws and Ordinances of 1890."

Destruction of Condemned Meat.

Ald. Kahler introduced an ordinance providing that all meats condemned at the Union Stock-Yards, either by government or State inspectors, shall be destroyed under the supervision and subject to the direction of the city meat inspectors; that no owner of any slaughter-house in the City of Chicago shall slaughter any cattle, sheep, or hogs after 7 p. m. or on Sundays without first notifying the city meat inspectors; that a fine not less than $25 and not more than $200 shall be imposed for each violation of this ordinance.

Ald. Harlan raised the point that the ordinance should be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, as it affected the relations between the city, State, and Federal governments in the premises.

This point was combated by Ald. Kahler, who stated that the ordinance was relative to the disposition of the meat after it had been condemned, and that its purpose was to prevent the sale of unwholesome meats in the markets of the city. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Health.

Holidays for City Employes.

Ald. Madden surprised the members of the Council by stating that during the session Ald. Math had secured the passage of an ordinance granting to the employés of the City Hall departments a half-holiday on each Saturday in the year.

The speaker saw no reason why the city, in its present financial condition, should pay out $100,000 a year for services that had not been performed. Business houses, he said, only gave their employés a half-holiday during the summer months, and there was no reason why the city should be more indulgent to its well-paid servants. He was opposed to the order.

Ald. O'Neill evoked cheers from the gallery by stating that if any city employés should be given a holiday it ought to be those performing manual labor at small pay, rather than the more favored employés whose duties were purely clerical.

Ald. Coughlin championed the order on the ground of good-fellowship.

The vote by which the order had been passed was then reconsidered and the matter was referred to the Finance committee.

Local Option Defeated.

Ald. Judah called up the ordinance creating a local option district embracing the district between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first streets and between the Alley "L" and Cottage Grove avenue, excepting a strip 100 feet wide along the three streets named.

The Alderman said that there are three saloons in this territory at present, but the residents in that section did not object to them, as they were long established and well conducted. He said the people were desirous, however, of keeping it a purely residence district.

Ald. Madden asked Ald. Judah, as a lawyer, if this ordinance would be valid.

Ald. Judah replied that the measure had been drafted by the Law Department of the city, which had given the question careful consideration, and it was the opinion of the law officers that it would be held valid under the Cregier decision.

Ald. Coughlin opposed the ordinance as forming a trust and constituting class legislation. There were, he said, at present 137 trusts in Illinois, and he did not want the 138th added in that manner.

The ordinance was defeated by a vote of 28 yeas to 31 nays.

Ald. Coughlin reintroduced the ordinance authorizing A. L. Jepson to use the walls of the tunnels for advertising purposes, with the added provision that the sum of $2,000 be paid to the city for the privilege. This ordinance was referred to the Committee an Finance.

Order for Chicago Day.

Ald. Madden introduced an order, which was passed, to close the City Hall on Oct. 9, Chicago day, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great fire. He said that a mammoth civic parade had been arranged for that day. The order provided also that the Mayor should lend any assistance he might deem advisable to the managers of the parade. Ald. Madden denied that the parade would be of a political nature, saying that business-men, irrespective of party, would participate in it.

The order was amended to meet the views of Ald. Gallagher and Coughlin so as to permit more than one parade on that day.

A communication from the President of the Northwestern "L" road was read, asking permission to withdraw the $100,000 worth of city bonds now deposited with the City Treasurer, and to replace the same with $200,000 of the bonds of the road, in order that money realized from the sale of the city bonds might be used in the completion of the road. The letter was referred to the Finance committee.

An order introduced by Ald. Harlan, authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works, in his discretion, to issue permits for the stringing of Republican banners, was passed.

An invitation was accepted asking the Council to attend in a body the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital next Sunday.

CITY YET WAITS FOR THE $75,000.

Payment from North and West Chicago Street Railroads Overdue.

Charles T. Yerkes has not yet paid into the city treasury the $75,000 due as compensation for privileges granted the North and West Chicago Street railroad companies, under the ordinance passed by the Council on July 27, giving them the right to extend their trolley lines into the down-town district. The ordinance provides that the money shall be paid within sixty days after its passage. The time limit expired yesterday. It is expressly provided in the ordinance that until the compensation be paid to the city none of the provisions of the ordinance should be in force.

A $50,000 bond, to be put up within sixty days, was also provided for. This provision has been complied with, and the friends of the street car companies maintain that it preserves the rights of the companies, even though the money payment is not made within the time limit.

Mayor Swift said yesterday: "The city will get that money. There is no hurry about it. I wish the city was as sure of getting many other bills owing it as it is of getting that $75,000 from Mr. Yerkes."

WOMAN DOES POLICE DUTY WITH GUN

Mrs. Sophia Fuchs, Finding the Police Too Slow, Determines to Protect Her Own Property.

After appealing to the police of the East Chicago Avenue Station Mrs. Sophia Fuchs took the law into her own hands last night and protected her property with a bull dog revolver.

At No. 459 Division street stand the remnants of two frame buildings. On the front half of the lot is a one story store building and on the rear is a two-story dwelling. Mrs. Fuchs owns both. For several days she has watched men and boys systematically tearing down the rear building.

Fully a score of vandals visited the place yesterday afternoon. She telephoned to the police station, but the policemen were slow in arriving. After arming herself with a revolver she entered the house and saw three men in the act of pulling up the flooring on the second floor. She exhibited her weapon and threatened to shoot the men.

After the men had left the premises empty-handed the policemen arrived, but Mrs. Fuchs told them they were too slow.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS CONFER.

Plans Suggested to Restrict Immigration and Officers Elected.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 28.—The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners today restricted the payment of sick benefits so that in future no members will be paid such benefits for a longer period than two years. The scheme of proportional representation was voted down.

A resolution was passed in favor of restricting immigration to 50,000 a year. A plan was suggested under which immigrants would not be sent to already overcrowded fields of labor; all immigrants failing to find employment within sixty days to be sent back to the country whence they came.

An energetic agitation will be started for the enforcement of the eight-hour day.

Officers were elected as follows: Henry Lloyd of Boston, General President; Louis E. Lossy of Detroit and W. B. Macafiane of Buffalo, Vice-Presidents; P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia, Secretary-Treasurer; William Flogg of Lewiston, Me., and A. W. Swartz of Allegheny, Pa., were chosen members of the Executive board, leaving the three other members to be yet selected.

CONVICTED SWINDLER BREAKS JAIL.

Files Off His Cell Lock in Eau Claire, Wis., Prison.

Eau Claire, Wis., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—C. F. Nimmick, the forger recently convicted here and wanted in St. Paul and Minneapolis for swindling several banks, broke jail here today about noon. He had filed off his cell lock and took it along with him. All the jail officers were absent from the jail at the time and the only person who saw Nimmick was a woman. Officers are in pursuit in the direction of Meridian, down the Chippewa River.

INSANE WOMAN KILLS AN INFANT

Miss Jennie King of Peoria Murders Her Brother's Child.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 28.—In a fit of insanity this morning Miss Jennie King, aged 37 years, killed her brother's daughter, Grace King, nearly 4 months old, by pounding her on the head with a rock.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Oliver J. Lutz, 5 years old, son of Gus Lutz, was instantly killed this afternoon in an elevator accident in the B. & M. clothing store.

RIOT CALL AT THE TIVOLI

CREDITORS, CONSTABLE, AND DEPUTY SHERIFFS IN A RUMPUS.

Banks Cregier, with a Writ of Attachment and a Cane, Invades the Stronghold Where the Mortgaged Property Is Guarded, but He Is Forced to a Retreat and Also a Truce—Story of the Onslaught and Its Many Causes.

Banks Cregier, flanked by Constable A. M. Chase, Attorney Morse Ives, and two or three members of the Tivoli Theater Orchestra, and armed with a writ of attachment and a cane, made an attack yesterday afternoon upon the stronghold, in which a party of twenty Deputy Sheriffs was guarding the chattels of the theater. Before the rumpus was over a riot call brought a detail of police and there was any amount of excitement in Wabash avenue.

The attacking party gained entrance at the first charge by virtue of the writ of attachment, held the door open for several minutes by virtue of the cane, and was later repulsed by virtue of the chattel mortgage under which the goods are held.



CONSTABLES BREAK INTO THE INTRENCHED TIVOLI THEATER.

All this military-legal maneuvering was not without results, though the Deputy Sheriffs still have possession of the goods. It resulted in a broken cane and a bruised wrist for Banks Cregier and an agreement between the attorneys for the parties in conflict, so Mr. Cregier states, by the terms of which it is stipulated that today the mortgage shall surrender to the writ of attachment and the levy shall be made, the matter to be fought out later in the courts.

Backers of the Writs.

The writ of attachment upon which the attacking party attempted to take possession of the chattels of the theater is quadruple. In fact, there are four writs, setting forth that the Tivoli Amusement company is indebted to Banks Cregier in the sum of $33; to J. Mayross, $38; to Edward Drach, $68; to A. Kalkman, $58. These writs were issued by Justice Eldred and Justice Wallis and were secured for the purpose of testing the legality of the mortgage in question in behalf of the musicians and players, who allege that the Tivoli Amusement company is their debtor. Banks Cregier, who was leader of the Tivoli orchestra, says the sum of $965 is due members of that organization, while members of the chorus, the stage manager, and other employés have yet other claims.

There was a lively scene in front of the Tivoli Theater, Nos. 1836 to 1840 Wabash avenue, when the attack took place, and for a time riot seemed imminent—so imminent, in fact, that a riot call was sent in and a detail of police was sent to the battleground from the Cottage Grove Avenue Station.

Parley Before the Onslaught.

It was a few minutes after 3 o'clock when Banks Cregier and his party approached the barricaded door of the Tivoli café, where the deputies had taken a stand. There was a parley between generals. Deputy Sheriff E. E. Lee, who is agent for the mortgagees, asked Mr. Cregier by what right he assumed to lay claim to the goods. The latter showed his writs and was admitted, followed by his constable and attorney only.

Claiming the privilege of making the retort courteous, Mr. Cregier asked Mr. Lee by what right he refused to acknowledge the potency of the writ. Then the mortgage was brought forth. That was what Mr. Cregier, as a private citizen, was after. He wanted to see who had signed the mortgage. He saw affixed thereto the signature of Newton Morganroth, treasurer of the Tivoli Amusement company.

There are just as many mortgages as there are writs of attachment. The mortgagees are: The Chicago Carpet company; David Wise & Co.; the Union Trust company; Gabriel Rubel.

These mortgages, it is asserted by Cregier et al., are not on record. Furthermore, they say that the mortgages are fraudulent and that the chattels which they cover are owned by the Tivoli Amusement company, a corporation in which several prominent men are stockholders. It is their intention to fight the case, with the hope of giving the chorus girls and musicians and other employés of the theater a chance to secure what is due them as wages. That is the animus which inspires the writs of attachment in their warfare against the mortgage.

Opening of Hostilities.

The attacking party was not permitted to remain long in the Tivoli café. After the parley the forces of Deputy Sheriff Lee were commanded to charge. They did so, and pushed the three upholders of the writs out of the door and down the steps.

That is just where Mr. Cregier's cane came in. He dodged back between the legs of a tall Deputy Sheriff, and, when the defenders of the chattel mortgage were about to close the door, thrust his English oak walking stick head first through the door.

Then the battle raged for nearly half an hour. One of Mr. Cregier's supporters brought a crowbar to relieve the strain on the cane, which had already been broken. Then the deputies, it is said, threatened to draw their revolvers if the outsiders did not withdraw the crowbar. At this juncture a riot call was sent in from inside the theater and excitement ran high.

The crowbar was finally withdrawn and the deputies inside set about nailing some boards over the door, in which the glass had been shattered during the scrimmage. It was the smashing of the glass in the crush at the portal that gave Mr. Cregier a bruised wrist.

Police and Lawyers Arrive.

The scrimmage was over. A few minutes after the riot call was sent in Sergt. Anstein and fifteen policemen arrived, and their presence acted like oil on rough waters. A few minutes later the attorneys for the opposing factions appeared and began sparring with legal terms in an effort to arrive at a stipulation. Meantime, Mr. Lee, as agent for the mortgagees, arose on the steps of the café and gave the besieging party a harangue. He said they dare not use force against a legal mortgage guarded by deputies of the Sheriff of the county, but should take their troubles to the courts.

Interested spectators to all this were many members of the company which, until last Friday evening, held the boards at the Tivoli. There were chorus girls inside the café, who were locked in and kept prisoners. There were more chorus girls outside, some of them having left the café only yesterday morning. Two of those who were compelled to find accommodations elsewhere were ill and were taken in carriages to the homes of friends in the city. One of them, Miss Grace Hale, is said to be suffering from typhoid-fever. The other is Miss Lottie L. Alexander.

Among the members of the company who have the largest claims against the theater management, and their alleged credits, are:

Marion Morella, prima donna	$200
Richard Golden, leading tenor	195
Montjoy Walker, leading comedian	127
Henry Laurent, stage manager	167

The attorney for the mortgagors is N. H. Hanchette.

MRS. HARRISON BUYS SMALL CLOTHES.

Observant Persons Think They Have Found a Reason for the Ex-President's Present Retirement.

New York, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Observant persons think they have discovered why ex-President Benjamin Harrison refuses to take a more prominent part in the work of the pending campaign. Gen. Harrison and his wife, formerly Mrs. Dimmick, who were married last April, spent much time shopping here last week. Mrs. Harrison, it was noticed, devoted her time to selecting and buying a host of fluffy garments, which are very, very much too small for her, and they certainly are not for the General.

One enthusiastic newspaper elaborates on the interesting conclusion reached by these observant persons in this strain: "Gen. Benjamin Harrison's heart is beating in unison with the universe on these balmy fall days, and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has joined the ranks of other celebrated American women with whom all womankind feels a lively sympathy."

Like the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady William Beresford, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, her thoughts are dwelling in a quintessence of delight upon those daintiest of dainty things—those filmy laces and fluffy gowns—in which a tiny Benjamin Harrison may soon flourish his wee hands and feet and coo as he gazes out on a strange, new, and all-absorbing world.

L. S. RASMUSSEN REPORTED MISSING.

When He Left Home a Week Ago He Had $1,000 with Him and Friends Fear Foul Play.

Lawrence S. Rasmussen, No. 2802 Milwaukee avenue, a real estate agent with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., has been absent from his home and place of business for one week.

Though he was occasionally absent from home for one night, he had never remained longer away before, and for this reason his friends are anxious. He left home in the morning of the day he was last seen, with the intention to go to his office and then down-town. He is said to have had $1,000 with him when he left home. His friends fear foul play, and they have asked the police to help find him.

Mr. Rasmussen was a veteran of the late war.

SOCIAL SESSION OPENS CONFERENCE.

Rock River Delegates Will Be Entertained at Freeport.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Embury Church, where the Rock River M. E. conference will hold its sessions, was erected in 1866 at a cost of $20,000. It was improved and enlarged a year ago at a cost of $15,000. The seating capacity of the main floor is 800, and the gallery accommodates nearly as many more. The church is situated in the center of a district known as "Piety Hill." It is surrounded on all sides by churches representing all the leading religious denominations and many minor ones.

The boarding assignments of the visitors, published today, distribute them among the leading Methodist families of the city. Presiding Elder Thomas V. E. Sweet of the Freeport district, whose home is here, will be the host of Bishop Andrews, Presiding Elders William H. Burns, H. G. Jackson, F. A. Hardin, and one or two other prominent divines. Care has been taken to assign the older and more infirm members of the conference to residences within easy walking distances of the church.

The exercises tomorrow evening will be entirely social. There will be addresses of welcome on the part of the laity and the ministers of the city and a response by a representative of the conference, followed by a social session. The Rev. W. H. Haight of Embury Church will act as host on this occasion. He acted in the same capacity at Elgin a year ago.

A sacramental service conducted by Bishop Andrews, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, will mark the formal opening of the conference. It will close with the ordination of deaconesses on Monday evening, Oct. 5. This is the third time that Freeport has entertained the Rock River conference. The last occasion was twenty-seven years ago.

Ashland, Wis., Sept. 28.—At the West Wisconsin Methodist conference the vote in favor of admitting women to general assemblies was 86 to 6.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The Northern Deanery of the Diocese of Chicago began its quarterly session here this evening. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. A. Cummings of Belvidere and the Rev. Dr. Rushton of Chicago.

G. M. BENNETT TO WED MISS PEPPER

Man Involved in Novel Breach of Promise Suit to Marry.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Announcement has been made of the forthcoming marriage of George M. Bennett of Rockford to Miss Katharine Pepper, a teacher in the public schools at Byron and daughter of a prominent Ogle County resident.

Mr. Bennett is the defendant in a $5,000 damage suit for breach of promise, brought by Miss Minnie Blough of Davis Junction, in which the song "O, Promise Me," as sung by Mr. Bennett, is alleged by the plaintiff to be equivalent to an offer of marriage.

Mr. Bennett and Miss Pepper are to be united on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 7.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shopworn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

HIS CASE IS A PUZZLE.

CHARLES JOHNSON UNABLE TO TELL HOW HE WAS HURT.

His Statements, When Conscious, Are Incoherent—Police Theory Is He Fell on the Illinois Central Tracks—Dr. Knudson Says His Injuries Could Not Have Been Inflicted by a Fall—Trainmen Declare They Saw a Sandbag Near the Body.

Charles Johnson, who, after having been slugged and robbed, was left to die on the Illinois Central tracks at Forty-ninth street on Sunday night, was unconscious most of yesterday, but in the evening the doctors at St. Luke's Hospital, where the wounded man is lying, said his condition was slightly improved and that he might recover.

In his few lucid intervals Johnson was unable to give much light on the mystery of his assault. He said once that he thought it was a colored man who struck him. To his brother, who called on him in the evening, he said the men who assaulted him had crept up behind him and struck him down so quickly he knew nothing more until he found himself being carried into an Illinois Central train.

Johnson was so weak he could only converse in whispers and his doctors would not permit him to say more than two or three sentences at a time. When unconscious—which was during the greater part of the day—he muttered and talked incoherently, much as he did when he was brought in on the train from the point where he was found on the tracks.

Working on the Accident Theory.

The Hyde Park police, in whose district and within three blocks of whose station the attack on Johnson was made, devoted their time yesterday to proving the man received his wounds by falling down on the rail. Inspector Hunt said the man was demented and while wandering across the tracks on his way to the lake, where he intended to commit suicide, had stumbled and fallen where the train crew found him. The inspector based his assertions and assumptions on a circular sent out from the Harrison Street Station on Sunday morning asking the police to watch out for Johnson, as he was demented and had wandered away from his friends. It was found yesterday that the information in the circular was furnished by Owen McGinnis, a saloonkeeper at No. 422 State street. McGinnis declared yesterday he had not said the man was demented. He said Johnson was a friend of his and having left his place on Sunday morning in an intoxicated condition he thought it his duty to look after him. McGinnis said Johnson and his partner, Joe Lanigan, had been in his saloon on Saturday night drinking heavily. That he saw Johnson again Sunday morning and that he went away about 10 o'clock.

Say They Saw a Sandbag.

The last time McGinnis saw Johnson the latter had $13 and a gold watch. When the man was carried to the hospital he had nothing left in his pocket but a few cards.

Engineer Conrad Englebrecht, who stopped his engine and picked the man off the track, said he was lying on his right side, while the wound on his head was on the left side, and so could not have been made by falling. The man's clothing was disarranged and his handkerchief was lying on the ground. The engineer noticed a sandbag, made of a sock, in which some iron pieces had been placed, lying near the wounded man.

Fireman William Dorris, who was the first one to reach the man, and who helped carry him into the smoking car, said the left side of the man's head, which was covered with blood, was uppermost. He had not turned over, as there was no blood on the ground. The fireman said he took particular notice of the sandbag, intending to pick it up and bring it to the city, but in the excitement he forgot it, and it was left lying by the track. He said it was made of a brown sock, with something heavy tied in the foot.

The engineer and fireman say the man in his delirium talked about his gold watch and his money which had been taken from him, and of his friend who had been thrown in the lake. When Johnson was picked up some of his pockets were half turned out, as if they had been rifled, and he had nothing of value left on his person.

Dr. Knudson Examines the Wounds.

Dr. Knudson of St. Luke's Hospital made a careful examination of Johnson's injuries yesterday afternoon. He said the two chief injuries were the wound back of the left ear and a bruise in the small of the back. The blow on the head had been so severe as to cause a hemorrhage from the ear. The doctor said the wound in the back might have been caused by the man falling across the rail, but the wound on the head was made by a violent blow from some heavy weapon, in all probability a sandbag.

"Such a wound could not be made simply by a fall, no matter how hard it might be," said the doctor. "I think it was made by a sandbag."

Johnson's only relative in Chicago is his brother, Conrad Johnson, who lives at No. 446 Forty-third street. In spite of the theories of Inspector Hunt and the Hyde Park police, he declared his brother was not demented and had never shown any inclination to commit suicide.

MADDEN AND MANGAN BOUND OVER.

Identified by Blackburn as Robbers of the "Famous" Restaurant.

David Madden and Chris Mangan were held to the Criminal Court in $2,000 bonds each by Justice Chott yesterday on charges of robbery and assault with a deadly weapon. When the men were brought into the dock they were at once identified by Manager S. Blackburn as the thieves who entered the "Famous" restaurant, No. 51 South Halsted street, on Sunday and robbed the cash drawer of its contents after threatening the inmates with revolvers.

William Koelkebeck will be arraigned before Justice Blume this morning at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station to answer to the charge of holding up and robbing John Marquedt early on Wednesday morning near the Western avenue station of the Metropolitan "L."

Inspector Fitzpatrick denied yesterday that any one around police headquarters suspected John Flavin and Charles Proctor of being the men who blew the safe in the coal office, No. 5825 Halsted street. The men are those who were recognized by detectives on a Metropolitan "L" train on Sunday evening and who made their escape after a hot pursuit. The police say Proctor has served a term in Joliet for burglary and Flavin has also "done time" for carrying burglars' tools. The police are searching for them.

CHIEF BADENOCH ON DUTY AGAIN.

He Gives His Views on the Holdups Since He Went Away.

Superintendent of Police John J. Badenoch was at his office yesterday morning for the first time in three weeks. He returned from California on Sunday and spent yesterday in looking over correspondence and the deeds of the Long and the Short Man since his departure and in receiving calls.

"I went to California with the expectation of finding my son on his death-bed," the Chief said yesterday, "but I am glad to say I found him much better, and he is now rapidly recovering.

"Most of my time in California was spent on a ranch in the Santa Cruz mountains, where I saw little of the Chicago papers and had considerable difficulty in keeping up with the times.

"I don't look for any epidemic of crime in Chicago this winter, but the public must remember there are at least 150,000 unemployed men in this city and that all the gamblers are out of work. These men have to live, and if there is a slight increase in crime from now on it easily can be accounted for.

"I haven't paid close attention to the criminal records since I have been away, because I couldn't get them. The holdup at the Western avenue foundry, I believe from what I saw of the affair in the newspapers, was done by amateurs in the business. No professionals would have alarmed an entire neighborhood and attracted a big crowd as they did.

"The holdup of the restaurant on South Halsted street on Sunday shows how little some of the courts are in sympathy with the work of the police. Christ Mangen, I understand, was caught red-handed in the job, but he is one of the men whom Judge Goggin released a few weeks ago and scored the police for driving to commit crime. I have faith in the department, and I believe, with the coöperation of the courts, Chicago people will have no cause to complain of it."

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

BRYAN BACK IN GOTHAM

(Continued from second page.)

he had been frequently applauded, when a man asked: "Where will we be when we get free silver?"

Mr. Bryan—"Are you in favor of a gold standard?"

The voice—"I am."

Mr. Bryan—"Tell me why?"

The voice—"Because I believe it is the best for the country. Every nation will accept a gold dollar for a dollar."

Mr. Bryan—"Why? I will tell you. Because of its value. The reason why our gold dollar and our bullion are worth the same is because the law says that you can convert the bullion into a dollar at the mint."

The voice—"Well, how about silver?"

Mr. Bryan—"When the laws are so, under the free coinage of silver, the holder of silver bullion can convert his silver into dollars at the mint, that will fix a mint price for silver, as we have a mint price for gold now, and our silver dollars will be worth as much abroad as our gold dollars."

A voice—"People here have the impression that when the free coinage of silver is brought into effect they can take their silver teapots in and coin them into money."

Mr. Bryan—"It is true that under free coinage any man can melt up a dollar and a half's worth of spoons and have the silver coined into one dollar and twenty-nine cents, if you have a man who is fool enough to do it.

"Now, why will people refuse to melt up their silver plates? Because it will be worth more as silver plate than it will be worth as silver dollars under free coinage."

Mr. Bryan proceeded with his argument and added:

"Mr. Blaine in 1878 said that the destruction of silver as money and the establishment of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those investments which yield a fixed return of their money; and these would be enormously enhanced in value and gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property." [Applause.]

A voice—"Would it not be as hard to change the standard of money in the world as it would be to change the standard of weights and measures in the world?"

Mr. Bryan—"I will answer that question by saying that in the first place the world has no standard of weights and measures and we have been unable to bring the nations of the world to agree to a standard of weights and measures. In the second place, why did not you give that advice in 1873 you are giving now? They changed our standard of money then, and for twenty years they have tried to keep us from undoing what they did then. Those who denied the right of the people to use the law to restore silver to its rightful place are the very ones who helped to pass a law twenty-three years ago to destroy the free coinage of silver and substitute a new standard, after the nations of the world had tried bimetallism and after this Nation had tried it from the beginning of the Nation down to that time. They cannot decide what other nations shall do, but I insist that we shall decide what this Nation shall do. Did Austria ask our consent when she resumed specie payment on a gold basis? Did Italy ask our consent when she resumed specie payment on a gold basis? Did the other nations of the world ask our consent when they changed their standards? No. Then, sir, what man who wants to be an American wants to get down on his knees and ask other nations' consent when we want to do what we please?"

Evidently New Haven wished to make amends for the reception Mr. Bryan received there last week, for the depot sheds covered a mass of enthusiastic humanity.

Mr. Bryan uttered a few words, telling how pleasant his trip through New England had been, when he was interrupted thus:

A voice: "There are no Yale students here today, Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Bryan: "Do not criticise the boys too harshly. I am not inclined to criticise them as severely as some others have. I have been a college boy myself, and I am inclined to attribute their interruption more to youthful exuberance than to any deliberate intention to interfere with free speech."

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For Illinois and Indiana, rain, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, shifting to southwesterly.

For Lower Michigan, fair in the northern portion, increasing cloudiness and showers in the southern portion, fresh and brisk easterly winds, becoming variable.

For Missouri, local showers in the morning, followed by fair and warmer weather, southerly winds.

For Nebraska and Iowa, generally fair and warmer, winds shifting to southwesterly.

For Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, generally fair and warmer, fresh and brisk southwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Sept. 28, 7 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation, 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.16	60	68	N.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.80	40	52	S.	....	Clear
Boston	30.28	58	64	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.16	54	60	E.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.00	50	52	W.	.01	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.00	60	70	N.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.08	52	56	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.98	58	60	N.E.	.90	Rain
Cleveland	30.16	70	74	N.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.04	54	60	E.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.10	58	62	E.	....	Fair
Detroit	29.98	62	68	S.W.	....	Clear
Dodge City	30.00	60	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.98	62	68	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.04	70	74	E.	....	Fair
Galveston	30.04	68	70	N.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.12	54	60	E.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	30.16	52	66	E.	....	Clear
Helena	29.92	68	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	29.98	62	74	S.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.92	56	56	N.E.	.46	Rain
Jacksonville	29.86	76	84	N.E.	.04	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.20	44	58	N.E.	Tr.	Rain
Los Angeles	29.84	66	78	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.04	56	74	S.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.10	52	54	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.24	48	54	S.W.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.96	56	68	W.	1.01	Rain
New Orleans	29.94	64	76	N.	Tr.	Rain
New York City	30.20	64	68	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Omaha	30.12	58	62	S	....	Clear
Palestine	30.10	64	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.06	68	74	E	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	30.02	68	76	S.W.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.90	66	74	S.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.96	56	58	W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.02	50	52	W	.26	Rain
St. Paul	30.06	60	68	S.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.02	66	72	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	30.12	44	50	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	48	54	N.E.	.02	Rain
Washington	30.12	70	78	N E.	.02	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 56 degrees; 9 a. m., 57; 10 a. m., 59; 11 a. m., 59; 12 m., 59; 1 p. m., 59; 3 p. m., 60; 6 p. m., 59. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.92; 6 p. m., 29.74.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Gustaf Hart, Lotten Persson	28—25
Samuel C. Stinson, Stella C. Davis	50—34
Grove S. Lee, Ida M. Richardson	34—34
Adolph Rossbach, Meda Rennhack	22—21
Ferdinand Saballus, Louise Dorner	42—42
William G. Cooper, Clara M. Watson	26—26
Andrew Erbach, Helena Schaefer	27—19
Harry Robins, Lizzie Caskey	23—23
Joseph A. Sedgwick, Lavina Doan	25—21
James Kubes, Aralie Chiselska	34—41
August E. Harmening, Maggie Maher	33—27
Karols Barnas, Helena Wilasz	24—18
August Luetzow, Mamie Gehrke	19—18
Andrew Jaskulski, Joseph Michalska	32—22
August Muetze, Henriette Rieger	50—39
Philip Maiser, Mary L. Fogarty	28—31
Frank F. Corby, May M. Howell	34—20
Otto Lowe, Dora Lange	22—22
Ladislaus Lipinski, Mary Superzinska	25—21
Benjamin L. Judkins, Lizzie Mager	21—21
Thomas J. Emmons, Lottie Beaman	36—33
Carl Karthaus, Anna Siebken	36—24
James Billi, Anna Madimanova	33—24
Steve Polarek, Rose Smolinska	24—22
Paul C. Lehmann, Lena Lagerman	26—21
Burnett W. Robbins, Anna L. Lamberton	23—21
Jeremiah M. Collins, Mary Maroney	28—25
William Kusell, Jennie Mantel	33—27
Rollin J. Furbeck, Elizabeth Allen	21—19
Charles Rheinlander, Madaline Kiesgen	34—22
Henry Helgeson, Dora Nebel	23—22
Robert E. Skinner, Florence M. Elstun	30—25
James Murphy, Anna McKeon	30—19
Ernst Grund, Hattie Zanders	29—24
George Goodyahr, Louise Lakolowski	34—24
John N. Brucks, Caroline Michels	23—19
Charles M. Johnson, Anna C. Johnson	26—23
Tom G. Ericksen, Minnie Schammel	23—18
William H. Hoyh, Margaret Fuhrman	27—27
Jeremiah M. Daly, Julia Herbert	46—28
Herman J. Zimbrich, Christina Trump	31—20
John J. Bolger, Nellie Byrnes	32—18
William L. Bennett, Helen L. Alston	23—23
Ferdinand Steffen, Mary Hoffman	53—50
Maryan B. Steczynski, Jadwega Kosmowska	30—20
James T. Painter, Katie Vonderhaar	29—26
Henry Wiese, Emma Benhart	27—20
Archie E. Dennis, Florence Miller	23—22
Simel Walker, Mamie Fralix	27—19
Louis J. Larsen, Mary Tollefsen	22—21
Patrick Lynn, Mary Cunningham	30—24
Frank Lange, Annastasia Ponke	29—22
Wallace Rosenheim, Minnie Kline	28—23
Jan Kudulie, Maryanna Salkauckice	25—18
George H. Busse, Bertha Miller	24—20
Edmund Jankowski, Rose Kubes	25—19
Albert Broell, Mary A. Happel	32—21
Louis Keller, Christiane Tabler	24—28
Endru Kollar, Annie Tesak	34—20
Otto Manthey, Emma Manthey	21—18
Henry Tweddy, Julia Stoffer	28—28
Cicli Scolla, Rosa Viverita	24—22
Bert E. McDonald, Marie B. Knuckel	22—18
William H. Shuter, Theresa C. Peterson	27—24
William H. Kellogg, M. Virginia Bartels	25—19
Jacob S. Wigers, Julia M. Johnson	29—21

DEATHS.

BROWN—Sunday, Sept. 27, 6:15 p. m., John Brown, beloved husband of Sophia Brown. Funeral Tuesday, 2 p. m., from his late residence, 3847 Dearborn-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

FIELDING—James Fielding, Sept. 28, aged 62 years. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock, from late residence, 1464 Montana-st.

ROTH—Henrietta, beloved daughter of S. W. and Sarah F. Roth, née Gavin, Sunday, Sept. 27, aged 15 years. Funeral Wednesday from residence, 1029 Walnut-st., at 9:30, to St. Matthew's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DEATHS.

TRAPP—Enid, beloved daughter of William and Mamie Trapp, at residence of H. J. Hynes, 2730 Wabash-av., aged 6 years and 8 months. Funeral private.

TALLET—Kitty M. Tallet, daughter of George W. and the late Kitty B. Tallet née Bauer, aged 5 months and 18 days, at residence, 2410 Canal-st. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 11 a. m., by cars to St. Maria's Cemetery.

WORKMANN—At his residence, Glen Ellyn, Monday, Sept. 28, Francis Workmann, aged 63 years. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 30, 10 a. m. Train leaves C. and N. W. depot 8:40 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF CHICAGO dry goods commission men at the Medinah Building tomorrow noon for the purpose of organizing to march in the sound money parade on Chicago day, Oct. 9. Four hundred voters have already agreed to be present.



"Money back if you want it."

Sounds as though we felt pretty safe with these Rogers, Peet & Co. goods, doesn't it?

Means—Compare your R., P. & Co. Suit or Overcoat at $12 to $30 with your friend's tailor-made at $25 to $50—and then—your money back if you want it.

Where else are you as safe?

We're covering many a good set of brains with these $2.50 and $3.50 Derbys—hatter's charge $4 and $5 for doing the job as well.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Russell Brothers, Jennie Yeamans, Staley & Birbeck, 4—Acme Four—4, Johnny Carroll, Mazuz & Mazett, 2—Brothers Rossi—2, Zelma Rawlston, Roberts & Allen, Fonti Boni Brothers, John T. Powers, De Varo & Hasson, Connell & O'Day, Zanello, Chas. & Jennie Stewart, Morrison & Markley.
PRICES—10, 20, 30 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Imro Fox, 10—Aerial Ballet—10, Ward & Curran, Almont & Dumont, John Ransone, as Mark Hanna, 3—Nelson Trio—3, Jerome & Bell, The Lorretts, 3—Three Graces—3, Grace Sherwood, Carroll & Nealy, Castellat & Hall, Burgess & Burgess, Sanderson Brothers, Mack & Colter.
PRICES—10, 20, 30 CENTS.

McVICKER'S—40th Year.
TONIGHT.
E. M. and JOSEPH
HOLLAND
AND THE VERDICT IS GREAT SUCCESS
TWO MEN OF BUSINESS.
WEDNESDAY—MATINEES—SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN.......Manager
TONIGHT—LAST WEEK.
OTIS SKINNER.
Tonight, Wed. Mat. and Eve.—a new romantic play,
"A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE."
Thursday and Sat. Mat.—ROMEO AND JULIET. Friday—HAMLET. Sat. Eve.—RICHARD III.
Next Week—PRIMROSE & WEST'S MINSTRELS

HOPKINS' THEATER.
HOPKINS
PAPINTA nos: BEAUTIFUL DANCES EVER SEEN.
ORIGINAL EDISON VITASCOPE—
THE BLONDELS, CASINO FOUR, and others.
"MASTER AND MAN."

IDEAL PARK RACING ASSOCIATION.
Ideal Park Racing Association, Ideal Park, Wis.
Five or More Races Daily—Rain or Shine.
Beginning at 2:30 p. m.
Special express trains direct to track in 50 minutes via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, leave Union Depot, stopping at Western-av., at 11:45 a. m., 12:15, 12:40, 1:00, and 1:15 p. m. Returning, leave track at 4:30 p. m. and immediately after the races.
Admission Including Round Trip Fare on Special Trains. One Dollar

SCHILLER THEATER.
SCHILLER.
Two Shows Daily at 2 and 8 p. m.
CINEMATOGRAPHE
BIONDI, Teschow's Cats, Raymon Moore.
Van Auken, McPhee & Hill, Hengler Sisters, Stuk, Zeno, and Anita, Jas. Gore, Leroy, Asolian Trio. Prices—20, 30, 50c. All seats res'vd

THE COLUMBIA—Opening Event.
DON'T FORGET! ONLY ONE MORE WEEK.
IN GAY NEW YORK
Mats—Tomorrow and Saturday.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
HOOLEY'S—Second and Last Week. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S PRODUCTION OF
THOROUGHBRED
WITH A CAST HEADED BY
THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE, and including Fritz Williams and the original company.
Monday, Oct. 5, Charles Frohman's Empire Theater Co. in "BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Hear Gardner's Latest Song, "The Lilly."
The German Comedian.
CHAS. A. GARDNER (Karl)
And his merry associates.
IN FATHERLAND.
Sunday Matinee—First time of "Humanity."

SAM T. JACK'S.
Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2189.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
—2 GRAND PERFORMANCES—
Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Best and Brightest of All Modern Comedies,
"MY UNCLE."
Prices—10, 20, 30 cents.

THE LINCOLN.
THE LINCOLN || Matinees Sunday, Thursday & Saturday
A BOWERY GIRL. With FLORRIE WEST.
Next Sunday—"THE WOMAN IN BLACK."

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1896.

THE more sanguinary Bryan becomes the more sanguine are his opponents.

THACHER was convinced a "double shuffle" could not attract an audience.

THE Hon. Tom Watson, having written his letter of exceptions, can now be considered in the campaign.

IT is time for those soldiers to show the rioting miners that the name Leadville means just what it says.

IT is said that Sewall is a very "liberal" candidate, and certainly the Maine returns bear out the statement.

"THERE is no clew to the identity of the robber," out of print for a few weeks, is running in a second edition.

ALTHOUGH Tillman has dropped back temporarily among the rank and file, he justly claims to be the rankest and vilest.

BRYAN'S tricks of legerdemain with statistics indicate that he regards himself a fairly satisfactory circulating medium.

WHEN Mr. Bryan insulted the Yale students by insulting their fathers he invited far greater discourtesy than was accorded to him.

SENATOR HILL'S refusal to attend the reunion of the Dodge family in New York was caused by a previous engagement to go ducking.

WATSON'S idea is that he regards Mr. Sewall as a highly efficient "grave-digger," but he does not propose to furnish the subjects for burial.

THE report that Bryan proposes to spend some time later "outside the enemy's country" indicates that he is going to see how it works in Mexico.

BRYAN shows good judgment in confining his speeches largely to those States already sure for McKinley. The harm will not count so much in the Electoral College.

JOHN S. PARKS, a Kentuckian, declares he saw a herd of squirrels kill a Jersey cow. This is the first known instance that the genuine Kentucky article has had this effect.

NOW THAT Sewall graciously concedes Maine to the enemy, Mr. Bryan is enjoying the reciprocal felicity of seeing figures that indicate Nebraska will join the same procession.

FOR a man who "hungers for no pie," as Watson expresses it, the pillar-of-fire-following Populist is giving a fine imitation of a man who would not object to a helping of pudding.

WITH the English indignant at the Turks, and the Irish indignant at the English, and the Americans indignant at the Spanish, and Watson indignant at Jones, we appear to be all citizens of the indignation.

THE Sewall household appears to be admirably adjusted. Sewall is for Bryan, Mrs. Sewall is for Palmer, and the son is for McKinley. Thus with no partiality shown, there can be no ill-feeling among the candidates.

THE Sunday newspaper in Bridgeport, Conn., which described an alleged plot by Yale students to kidnap and haze Mr. Bryan should send the writer of the article to Dr. Keeley, who has had great success in curing similar cases.

BRYAN is off on his third century run in the speech line, and at present holds all records safe. As an exhibition of endurance it is a signal success, and at the close of the performance he should have some handsome offers from the museums.

COL. INGERSOLL thinks Bryan has made all the speeches needed to insure McKinley's election. This is not expressed with the Colonel's usual accuracy. He means, doubtless, that Bryan has repeated his one Madison Square speech enough times, etc.

THE London Statist has sent a representative to this country "to study the ideas of the free silver people." This man should be watched and if by any chance he should find an "idea," it should be taken away from him. A specimen so rare as this would be should not be allowed to leave the country.

THE New York stock market opened strong and higher yesterday. This was followed by a reaction and a fairly strong close. Sterling rates showed a slight advance. New York exchange sold at 65 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were easier to weaker early in the day, but closed stronger, wheat leading. As compared with the latest prices of Saturday December wheat closed ⅞ cent higher, May corn ⅝ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye strong, barley 1@2 cents lower, flaxseed 1½@2 cents higher, January pork 5 cents lower, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs steady.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators on last Saturday evening were 13,549,000 bushels of wheat, 4,855,000 bushels of corn, 1,938,000 bushels of oats, 381,000 bushels of rye, and 131,000 bushels of barley. Total, 20,849,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 17,236,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 48,715,000 bushels of wheat, 13,218,000 bushels of corn, 8,951,000 bushels of oats, 1,967,000 bushels of rye, and 1,510,000 bushels of barley. These figures are less than the corresponding ones of a week ago by 940,000 bushels in wheat and 403,000 bushels in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 1,383,000 bushels.

THE London Financial News of Sept. 14, 1896, says:

> In our issue of Aug. 13 we took occasion to refer to the circulation in the American newspapers of an article entitled "The Grip of Gold," purporting to be an extract from the Financial News of March 10, 1896, and we stated that no such article had ever appeared in this journal. As certain American papers continue to reprint this article, crediting it to the Financial News, we have again to warn our readers and our American contemporaries that it is a forgery, and its whole tenor is entirely opposed to the view we have always taken of the effect of free silver legislation in the United States.

This is the second time the Financial News has pronounced the "Grip of Gold" article a forgery. It now remains to be seen whether the free silver organs which have kept this article at the head of their columns will have the honesty to remove it. If they do not they must be written down as deliberate, willful, wicked forgers, who have resorted to this dishonest act in order to deceive their readers. Mr. Bryan's personal organ has been the chief offender in this disreputable business.

WHAT THE BOND SALES SAVED THE PEOPLE.

This is a statement made by Altgeld in his speech at Central Music Hall, when he pretended reply to Carl Schurz:

> During times of profound peace, in less than four years the national debt of this country has been increased $260,000,000; not to support the government, for President Cleveland declared expressly that this was not needed to support the government, as it had money in the Treasury to meet the current expenses. It was done for the sole purpose of maintaining the gold standard by the government and of paying gold on obligations which on their face were payable not in gold, but in coin, which meant that they could be paid in other metal which the debtor—that is, the government—might select. This has been the law and the practice for centuries, and the governments of Europe always act upon it. Mr. Schurz suggests no change of policy, and he offers no remedy; therefore, the existing conditions are to be continued, and if it was necessary to issue $260,000,000 of bonds in the last three years, we are warranted in assuming that it will be necessary to issue a similar amount in the next three years, and that this will continue to go on.

Altgeld has repeated these same statements in later speeches made by him, and intends, doubtless, to keep on making them till the campaign is over and he relapses into obscurity and silence.

If remarks of such a nature as those quoted above were to be made by some man who read only Popocrat papers and heard only free silver orators, it would be possible to have some patience with the ignoramus who uttered them. The fact that he knew no better would cover a multitude of sins.

But in this instance the offender is a man who knows better. All sources of information are open to him. He is a deliberate, malignant sinner, who knows the right, and yet pursues the wrong. He is the Governor of Illinois, but instead of feeling himself specially bound thereby to tell the truth to his fellow-citizens, he endeavors to utilize his position to deceive, to betray, and to plunder them.

Altgeld declares that the national debt was increased 260 millions "for the sole purpose of maintaining the gold standard by the government." He is well aware of the fact that from July 1, 1893, to date the expenditures of the government have exceeded the revenues by 163 millions. Therefore, of the proceeds of the bond sales that number of millions has gone ultimately to defray current expenses—to pay the creditors of the government.

President Cleveland did declare that the government had money in the Treasury to meet current expenses. But Altgeld knows that Cleveland was in error, and while he hates Cleveland, he does not denounce him for an incorrect statement which answers Altgeld's purpose. The Governor knows that in spite of Cleveland's statement part of the proceeds of the bond sales did go finally to support the government.

This suppression of the facts on Altgeld's part is rank dishonesty. But it does not hold a candle to the crime of suppression committed by him in refusing to state what the people got in return for the bonds sold for the purpose of maintaining the gold standard. Let it be granted that every dollar of the 260 million received for the bonds was used for no other purpose, direct or indirect, than the maintenance of the gold standard. Then what did the people gain by its maintenance?

Altgeld has never stated. He never will state. He will keep on suggesting that 260 millions was added to the national debt without any good purpose being accomplished thereby.

The maintenance of the gold standard by the Cleveland bond sales kept 1,200 millions of silver and paper money, most of it in the hands of the people, from losing half its value—its purchasing power. The bond sales averted a loss of 600 millions there.

The deposits in savings, national, State, and other banks, in building and loan associations, etc., amount to more than 5,000 millions. The maintenance of the gold standard prevented the slump to the silver basis, and the shrinkage in value of those deposits one-half. A loss of two and a half billions was averted.

The bond sales protected the billions of values represented by mortgages, book debts and other credits, and life insurance policies. The maintenance of the gold standard kept off a panic which would have left the country as desolate as the Chicago fire left this city. Every dollar which has been added to the public debt since 1893 has insured the people against the loss of a hundred dollars.

If President Cleveland had been unmindful of his duty, and had not sold bonds in order that the gold standard might be maintained, this State alone would have lost more than the total amount received for the bonds.

So great would have been the loss in the event of a drop from the 100-cent dollar to the 50-cent dollar that Cleveland would have been justified in selling every bond the law allowed in order to prevent that drop. If the public debt had been increased to maintain the gold standard till it was equal to the amount expended to put down the rebellion, still the people would have escaped the loss of ten times that sum.

No one can learn from Altgeld what the bond sales saved the people. No one ever will be told by him that the maintenance of the gold standard has saved the State of which he is the Governor more than 260 million dollars.

On that point he will keep silence. He will announce almost daily from now until November that the public debt was increased, but he will not refer to the billions of values that would have been annihilated if Cleveland, often obstinately wrong, had not on this occasion been obstinately right, and immovably resolved that the honor of the Nation and the property rights of the people should be protected.

All Cleveland's deficiencies and blunders are more than atoned for by his inflexible attitude on the money question. He could have sat with folded hands and let the country drift into financial shame and ruin, and become the object of the world's scorn and contempt.

But he did not. He defied his party. He deemed national honor and private honesty worth saving, though to save them brought on him party censure and the abuse of Altgeld. Cleveland earned for himself the undying gratitude of all honest Americans. That is the diadem of diamonds he will wear when Altgeld wears the crown of thorns of popular derision and contempt.

ALTGELD AND CONVICT LABOR.

The speech made by Capt. Tanner at Greenville on Saturday dealt with a subject which is of more direct interest to the workingmen of Chicago and other Illinois cities than to the farmers of Southern Illinois. But he will repeat here and in other places in the northern part of the State the points made by him last week, and let the wage-workers know what Altgeld's promises have been regarding convict labor and how he has kept them.

When Altgeld was stumping the State in 1892 he told the workingmen whose votes he was seeking that if elected Governor he would relieve the wage-earners from the ruinous competition of the convict labor of the Illinois penitentiaries. He declared incessantly that "the free mechanic should not be compelled to work in competition with men behind prison walls."

He told the voters what his plan for employing the convicts was. They were to be put to work making country roads for the farmers, so they could get their crops to market with more ease. He alleged that the expense would be trifling and the benefits great.

This is what Altgeld promised. What has he done? Have the farmers had their roads? Have the wageworkers been relieved from a competition which they said was injuring certain trades? This is Capt. Tanner's answer:

> I now affirm that instead of relieving free labor of the competition of prison-made goods, as he promised, Gov. Altgeld has greatly increased that competition; that, while he has failed to keep the prisons practically self-sustaining, as he found them, he has at the same time increased the capacity of his prison plant at Joliet about four-fold, and that he has thrown his prison-made goods upon the market in such a reckless way as to break down prices, to the great detriment of legitimate business. He has thus put the State in sharp competition with many of its own honest and industrious citizens.

The members of many of the Chicago trades unions know that this answer is the correct one. They know that the convicts were not put at road-making, but that a new, Altgeldian, system was devised by which convict labor interfered with free labor to a greater extent than ever before.

Altgeld got the Legislature to give him half a million dollars to fit up manufacturing plants at Joliet. He stated it was his intention to carry on a great number of industries there, instead of only a few, as formerly. Then—so he alleged—the injury done to any one industry would be minimized, and would not be noticed.

It has not worked out that way. The Altgeldian system has simply increased the number of industries that have been injured seriously. Fifteen hundred chairmakers, residents of Chicago, have been thrown out of work by prison competition. The manufacture of barrels and casks and of brooms has ceased to be carried on in Illinois. Altgeld's prison shops have monopolized the business.

The cigarmakers, brickmakers, harness-makers, etc., are complaining. Delegations of men employed in some of those trades have gone to Altgeld and have asked for relief. He has given them no satisfaction. They have reminded him of his promises, and he has told them he could do nothing for them.

The wage-workers have had a taste of Altgeldism. They have learned how much reliance is to be put in his promises. They have found out the emptiness of his professions of love for them. They have discovered that he lied to them when he told them his convict labor scheme would help them. How can they believe him when he tells them that free silver will benefit them? They know him to be false in one thing. They have a right to consider him false in all things. How can they vote for the man who has deceived them once so grossly?

WATSON IN MENACING MOOD.

The Hon. Thomas E. Watson, having tried exhibitions of frenzy and a siren song with equal non-success, has now indited a letter to the wide, wide world containing a pathetic appeal for the annihilation of fusion, Sewall, and any other agency that may be standing in the way of the Hon. Tom. Mr. Watson assumes for this occasion the calm, judicial temperament of the historian, the confident tone of the oracle, and the inspired aspect of the prophet. In the early stages of his epistle he brings in this forceful truth: "The Democrats at Chicago purloined our platform and named for the first place on the ticket a brilliant young man whose record and creed were more Populist than Democratic." Using this statement of fact somewhat as a text he rapidly proceeds to the more interesting parts of his narrative. A point reached early and of special significance has a financial coloring that seems to be repeated in various guises several times in the document. In its first appearance it reads:

> From the county tickets clear on up to the Presidency the science of politics has been reduced to the good old business rule of "How much have you got?" and "What will you take?" It is hardly necessary to say that where the bargain counter rules the roast in this hilarious way principles are somewhat neglected and undervalued.

From the context it appears that the interesting query, "What will you take?" has been addressed to Populists, and that some hitch has been occasioned by the reply. For a little further along Watson says:

> The Populist voters suspect that Populism is being bought and paid for and is now being delivered to those who bought it.

This is a serious assertion and suggests hypnotism or the use of some black art. An investigation should be made by those Populist voters who suspect they have been "bought and paid for." It would be a grievous thing if a lot of Populists should find out too late that they had been not only "bought" but actually "delivered to those who bought them." Mr. Watson pictures also the distress of those other Populists who have no cause yet to suspect that they have been bought, and who, as he says, "deep down in their hearts want no office and hunger for no pie." These men, according to Mr. Watson, although they "hunger for no pie" "deep down in their hearts," yet are considerably annoyed at the abnormal pie consumption they suspect is being indulged in by others who do hunger, and are angry because they think they have been "tricked." Mr. Watson seems to include himself among the number who up to the present time have been offered no "pie," and he makes out a pretty good case for their abundant dissatisfaction. He shows it is widespread, too. "Let any man shake himself loose from the 'fusionists' and mingle with the people of the People's party," says he, "and he will find unrest and dissatisfaction almost universal." He asks in advance, "Is the statement true?" and adds promptly, "If my statement is true, is it important?" and who can deny that without a shadow of doubt it is important if true.

But next to this financial topic, which apparently agitates Mr. Watson grievously, he gives chief attention to "fusion," which he regards in one place as "a craze like the chewing-gum habit" and declares in another place is, with Sewall on the ticket, "a grave-digger for Populism." Mr. Watson's only lapse into hysteria occurs while discussing this subject, but he appeals strongly for sympathy when he points out that "fusions of this kind are enough to give the man in the moon the jumps," and surely Watson could not be expected to be serene with even "the man in the moon" showing such marked agitation.

When all is said, the real reason for this remarkable effusion appears to be an appreciation of the fact that Mr. Bryan is on the point of being beautifully and thoroughly whipped and a desire not to be found among the débris. Even when he declares he is still working for Bryan he makes more plain that he is asking all other Populists to remain at home and not vote for the Populist Bryan, who is playing the rôle of apostate.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE YALE COLLEGE INCIDENT.

Most unquestionably the vocal charivari with which the students of Yale College recently welcomed Mr. William J. Bryan when he appeared upon their college green, which they look upon as their special property, may be explained by the following assumption: Mr. Bryan went there not only as an educated man, but as a college man. He had had an alma mater, and he was an alumnus, not of Yale—for in that case the charivari would have been still more deafening—but of some other college. Hence they could not understand why he should come there after having had such advantages, to advocate stealing one's neighbor's property, to advise them to break the Eighth Commandment and rip up the whole Decalogue. They could not understand what treatise in ethics he had found in his curriculum that inculcated such extraordinary ideas. It was only natural that they should regard him as an emissary of immorality and an apostate to all that makes for good, and treat him accordingly.

If Mr. Bryan had gone there as a man of no education, or as a plain man from Nebraska, it is possible they might have let him talk; but, as we have said, they could not understand how a man with an alma mater could have talked as he did. They were shocked at his proposition to negative the Eighth Commandment. They were naturally incensed when he began preaching a doctrine to them in favor not only of cutting down their personal incomes 50 per cent, but also the incomes of their fathers, big or little, as they might happen to be. It aggravated the situation that this man was not only a college graduate, but a candidate for the Presidency, who might possibly have the power to carry out this immoral and dangerous scheme. If he had been a candidate for village constable or some other petty office they probably would have let him talk all day. But he was not. He was the man who might have the authority, as he certainly has the will, to put this scheme in operation. Therefore it was not surprising, when this incendiary hove in sight, that they at once proceeded to squelch him, though they did not do it half as energetically as their fathers and grandfathers would have done under similar circumstances.

Mr. Bryan furnished them with just the incentive they needed when he lost his temper and insulted them by calling them sons of plutocrats. This was the last straw. To the open advocacy of immorality Bryan had added personal taunts and contempt. The students who compelled him to adjourn his meeting may be roughly divided into four classes: first, those whose parents can provide for them handsomely; second, those who can get along by practicing economy; third, those who can pay their way partly by their own exertion; and fourth, those who have to depend entirely on their own exertions. These students belonged to these classes, and Bryan was advocating a policy which would compel at least three of the classes to scale down their incomes one-half, while the fourth class would have to go without education.

This is a sufficient explanation of the college incident, and Bryan as a college man ought to have anticipated just what would happen, and to have provided himself with a megalophone or some other instrument which could have been relied upon to drown out the collegiate vociferousness. He also would have done well to remember that any man who ventures upon that green is considered by the students as their victim. He should have remembered that Benjamin Harrison, James G. Blaine, Chauncey M. Depew, and Dwight L. Moody underwent somewhat similar treatment at the hands of the students, but had the good sense to take their chaffing good-naturedly. They did not get mad and call names, and as they were not advocating wicked doctrines they were not silenced and compelled to beat a retreat. It ought to be apparent to Mr. Bryan why he was made the target of the boys of Yale.

THE DUTY OF THE PULPIT.

Whatever is forbidden or enjoined by any one of the Ten Commandments a minister can preach about, and no one can charge him justly with lugging into the pulpit something which is out of place there.

The eighth commandment says: "Thou shalt not steal." Therefore anything which savors of theft, whether the offender be a private individual or a community, can be denounced from the pulpit. If the offense is a grave one, involving the interests of the people as a whole, it ought to be denounced by every preacher, even though that denunciation may offend sympathizers with dishonesty in his congregation.

Bryan and the men who have espoused his cause are proposing to steal on a colossal scale. They propose to plunder the people of billions. It is true that they desire to do it in accordance with the forms of law, by substituting the debased silver standard for the gold standard; but that does not change the fact that they are determined to break the eighth commandment if they can.

Therefore to preach against those who wish to rob the community by this change of standards is not to preach politics. The minister who denounces dishonesty when it has become one of the tenets of a political organization does not become a political preacher. He is simply exhorting his hearers to hold fast to the commandment which that party is assailing.

Gradually the preachers of the gospel are getting to appreciate this fact, and are beginning in increasing numbers to warn the members of their congregations against that criminal organization which has for its motto: "Thou shalt steal." Ten excellent sermons were preached in this city on Sunday against this attempt to plunder the people by a change of standards. There should have been ten times as many.

No better text can be found for all the discourses which are to be delivered between now and the 3d of November than that commandment which the Popocrats and Populists are endeavoring to annul. If the Nation votes month after next in favor of repudiation and robbery the churches might as well be shut up, for what can be gained by preaching to a people devoid of common honesty?

Day before yesterday one Chicago preacher hired a hall and held an afternoon service for the benefit of those who are in favor of stealing. After going through the mockery of a prayer he made a harangue in which he urged his hearers to adopt the silver standard. That is, he begged them to discard the eighth commandment.

The bad example of this one faithless preacher should stimulate all who wear the cloth to do their duty. They should all preach for honesty, so that the people may know that all the ministers of this city save one think the Ten Commandments are of higher authority than the Chicago platform.

TOWNSHIP abolition has been defeated in the County Board, notwithstanding President Healy's report, which set forth that the petition contained the requisite number of names, that it had been carefully examined, and that the work had been done honestly and accurately. Commissioner Allen's report recommending that no further action be taken was adopted, and the papers presented were ordered placed on file upon the ground that more than a majority of the names on the petition were fictitious. It is probable that the members of the board who voted for the Allen report knew little and cared little about the merits of the case. It was enough to them that if they submitted the petition to a vote of the people and it was carried the result would be a better form of government. The charge that a majority of the names on the petition were fictitious was merely a subterfuge to evade the mandatory provisions of the law. They knew that if it were submitted to the people it would carry or they would not have opposed it. They have not only insulted those who secured the signatures, but they have defeated the wishes of the people who have had enough of township organization and wish to see it abolished. The law has been plainly disregarded and defied. The people are not to be allowed the legal right of deciding this question.

THERE will be but one more election before Nov. 3. The Georgia election will take place Wednesday, Oct. 7. At the last election in October, 1894, there was no Republican ticket in the field. The Populists had 96,888 votes and the Democrats 121,049 votes. In 1892 at the Presidential election the result was: Populists, 42,937, Republicans, 48,305, and Democrats, 129,361. What the result will be next week is of no importance as affecting the election in November. The Georgia straw is of no interest to any one but Tom Watson. It is possible he may be left in the same relation to Georgia that his friend Sewall found himself in in Maine a few weeks ago.

LITTLE DAVY HILL has taken his political watch to pieces to see how it is made, and he can't put it together again.

THE most successful colored evangelist in the South is the Rev. Peter Vinegar of Lexington, Ky. He catches many a flying sinner.

IF Mr. Bryan had been a success as a lawyer he would now be one of those "drones" he is talking about.

THE New York Press has achieved the artistic triumph of the season. It has evolved a portrait of W. J. Bryan that makes him resemble Mr. Gladstone.

DAVID BLUNDER HILL will find that it is easier to slide down the political ladder than it is to climb it.

THE Popocratic candidate for the Presidency is fond of comparing himself to Abraham Lincoln. He resembles Lincoln in the same way that a Shetland pony resembles a horse.

A BIG factory in Mexico has shut down on account of overproduction, throwing 1,600 hands out of employment; and there are other indications that the silverites are about to lose Mexico.

IN extenuation of Candidate Bryan's errors of judgment and offenses against good taste his friends should have no hesitation in pleading the baby act.

WE shall have better times as soon as the Democrats declare for free coinage.—Atlanta Constitution, July 2.

WHEN the Weather Department sends out two sets of predictions for this locality, one of them being "fair and warmer" and the other "showers and cooler," it requires great ingenuity on the part of the weather to dodge them both.

THE angry free silver orator who threatened that a mob would go to the City Hall some day and tear it down does not know what he is talking about. It requires months to tear down a public building, even on a contract.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Pleased the Boys.

The New Parson (in Arizona)—"Mr. Roundup, may I ask if my discourse yesterday created a favorable impression?"

Coyote Jake—"Parson, I've heerd more'n four dozen of the boys swear this mornin' it was the dangdest best sermon that wuz ever pulled off h'yar!"

Unfair Advantage.

"But it was decided in regular meeting," said the tarantula, "and you and the rattlesnake and the mosquito were in favor of the motion; why didn't you carry it?"

"The Chairman called for a show of hands," bitterly replied the scorpion, "and the centipede threw himself on his back and outvoted us!"

Dolorous.

"What! Going so soon?" asked the hotel clerk.
"Yes," he said with a scornful laugh,
"Your quarters here are not good enough
For a man with a better half."

Considerate.

Burglar Bill—"No, I ain't goin' out to crack no cribs tonight."

Dare-Devil Dick—"Wot's the matter?"

Burglar Bill—"Too durned rough on the community. City Council meets tonight."

FRESH LITERARY NOTES.

"Cholera Camp" is the title of Kipling's new ballad in the October McClure's.

H. G. Wells' new novel, "The Wheels of Chance," is an illustrated cycling romance.

"Grip," a new novel by John Strange Winter, is to be issued next week by Stone & Kimball.

Mrs. Mannington Caffyn, otherwise Iota, of "Yellow Aster" fame, calls her latest book "A Quaker Grandmother."

A London firm is printing a complete Shakspeare in one volume. It makes so fat a book that it is called the Falstaff edition.

Tighe Hopkins' remarkable history of the Phœnix Park murders, about to appear in book form, is entitled "Kilmainham Memories."

Ex-President Harrison's article in the October Forum is certain to create a wide interest. It deals with the silver question and is entitled "Compulsory Dishonesty."

Popular interest in Harold Frederic's greatest work, "The Damnation of Theron Ware," continues to grow. The sales in the last two weeks are said to have exceeded 3,000 copies.

The Scribners' fall list of publications contains an unusual number of noteworthy volumes, especially illustrated ones. It is especially strong in fiction. The new and definitive edition of Meredith, in thirty-four volumes, is of the highest interest. Among the other bright names on the list are those of Barrie, Stevenson, Stockton, Bunner, Bourget, Page, Field, Hornung, and Mitchell. The "Field-DeKoven Song Book," in which Eugene Field's fine child lyrics are set to music, will be of especial interest to Chicagoans.

"Cymbeline" and "Pericles" are the latest additions to the Temple Shakspeare. Irving's revival of "Cymbeline" at the Lyceum in London lends an especial timeliness to the new edition of that play.

Archibald Forbes' new book, "The Black Watch," is a history of the famous Highland Regiment that went through the carnage at Waterloo, the privations of the Crimea, and the hard fighting of the Indian mutiny.

Aubrey de Vere is about to publish his autobiography. The aged poet ought to be able to make an extremely interesting volume of reminiscences. He has had the close friendship of many eminent literary men in the last half century.

The Rev. W. A. P. Martin, who was for two years connected with the American Embassy in China, and for a quarter of a century President of the Tungwen College in Pekin, is the author of a new work on China called "A Cycle of Cathay."

PERSONALS.

Mme. Modjeska has 600 hives of Italian bees on her California ranch, and sells a great deal of honey every autumn.

Queen Victoria purchases almost every new book of note published, and her expenditure on literature of all sorts is over $6,000 per annum.

Samuel Carnochan celebrated his eighty-second birthday at Rome, Ga., on Thursday. He knew Aaron Burr. He has lived in the South since 1838.

Mrs. Buckner, the wife of the Jeffersonian Democracy's candidate for Vice-President, was one of the most famous belles of Virginia before her marriage.

The citizens of Nashville, Tenn., are contributing to a fund to erect a bronze statue nine feet high of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, in appreciation of his generosity in founding the university which bears his name and is the pride of every resident of Nashville.

Alphonse Daudet loves warmth above all things, and he cannot work unless the temperature of his room is what most people would regard as uncomfortably high. Even in quite warm weather he always keeps a fire burning in his study in the Faubourg St. Germain, for, being a Southerner born and bred, he finds Paris a chilly place at the best.

Peter Neeb of Shelbyville, Ind., who celebrated his hundredth birthday last week, has been a moderate drinker of whisky all his life. He is in perfect health, is in possession of all his faculties, has never to his knowledge been sick in bed a day, and has never had the rheumatism. On his birthday he related his reminiscences of Gen. Lafayette, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John Calhoun, and others.

CURRENT NOTES.

"That Mr. Flighty appears to have come off his high horse lately." "Yes, he rides a safety now."—Detroit Free Press.

The Poet—"She invited me to her house to dinner." The Friend—"She told me she didn't think there was much in you."—Town Topics.

He—"What are your views on matrimony, Miss Scraggs?" Miss Scraggs—"Young man, I take a bird's-eye view; I look down upon it."—Brooklyn Life.

"Ducky?" "Whatty?" "Do you think I am making any progress in courting you?" "No, you are not even holding your own." Tableau!—Texas Sifter.

"Jokey is in hard luck." "What's the matter?" "He has lost that last year's crop of football jokes which he intended working off on his editor."—Philadelphia North American.

Maude—"They say that Charley Goanes is awfully sweet on you." Clara—"Nonsense! I wouldn't be seen in his company." Maude—"I suppose that is the reason why you always turn the light down when he calls."—Boston Transcript.

"Poor man!" exclaimed the prison missionary to whom the Sheriff's guest had been relating a tale of woe; "your life seems to have been one unbroken series of misfortunes." "Yes," sighed the fallen one, "I have had many trials."—Buffalo Courier.

"They say that human nature is always the same," said the middle-aged lady. "But I don't think so." "What's the reason?" asked her niece. "Twenty years ago girls read magazines and did needlework. Now they study a road map and learn to use a monkey wrench."—Washington Star.

BISMARCK'S LETTER WAS GARBLED.

His Message to Gov. Culberson of Texas Was Distorted by the Demo-Pops—Correct Translation.

New York World: Prince Bismarck's letter on bimetallism to Gov. Culberson, which was published by the Governor of Texas last Monday, was not translated with fidelity. It has been used by free silver speakers throughout the United States, and has been quoted by Mr. Bryan every day this week. Great stress has been laid on these two phrases attributed to Bismarck: "I hold that this is the very hour that would be available to bring about an agreement in favor of bimetallism," etc., and "if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement."

Prince Bismarck's original letter contains no such phrases. The World sent to Texas for the real letter. It presents herewith a translation by Judge Julius Schutze, editor of the Texas Vorwaerts, who made the translation from Prince Bismarck's own note now in the executive office of the Governor at Austin, Tex.:

What Bismarck really wrote — Translation by Judge Julius Schutze, editor of the Texas Vorwaerts:	Spurious translation as read by Gov. Culberson of Texas and repeated many times by Mr. Bryan:
Friedrichsruhe, Aug. 24, 1896.—Honored Sir: Your esteemed of July 1 has been received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but while I was in office would not consider myself infallible in opposition to experts. I believe to this day that it would be commendable to obtain by endeavors of those nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce an agreement in the direction of bimetallism. The United States are, in political economy, less hampered by their government than any one of the European States, and if North America should find it compatible with its interests to take a substantial step in the direction of bimetallism, I believe that such step would exert a beneficial influence upon the establishment of international agreement, and the union of the European States. Assuring you of my highest respect, I am your most obedient servant, V. BISMARCK.	Friedrichsruhe, Aug. 24, 1896.—Honored Sir: Your esteemed favor has been duly received. I hold that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism. The United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement. BISMARCK.

[It will be noticed that what Prince Bismarck really did say is a close indorsement of the proposition advocated by the Republican St. Louis convention, whereas Bryan and the Popocrat convention scouted and derided an international convention and demanded that our government should adopt free silver coinage alone, and at the absurd ratio of 16 to 1, when the commercial ratio is 32 to 1. And Bryan has been going up and down the Eastern States palming off a grossly false translation of Bismarck's letter.]

Historical Prophecies That Failed.

St. James' Gazette: In these times of cheap vaticination and short-dated prophecies it may not be amiss to cast a retrospective glance on a few of the most monumental mistakes ever achieved in this line. Here are a few of these famous contributions to the history of human error:

1. Aristotle said that slavery would last forever, or would cease only when the shuttle would weave of its own accord. A double mistake this, for slavery is all but abolished, and, thanks to invention, the shuttle may be said to work of its own accord.

2. "Before fifty years are over all Europe will be republican or Cossack," prophesied the exile of St. Helena in the first decade of this century. We are nearing now its fag end, but "old Yurrup" is less republican than ever and is still some way from universal Cossackery.

3. "Italy is but a geographical expression and will never be anything else," opined Prince Metternich, and just before his death he saw what he considered Utopia on the point of becoming a reality.

4. "The railways will never be of any use for the transport of goods," sang out M. Thiers, leading a chorus of sententious economists.

5. "There is no morrow for universal suffrage," exclaimed M. Guizot on the eve of the very revolution which sent him into exile and promulgated universal suffrage as sovereign law.

6. "Never," was M. Rouher's answer to those asking after Mentana when Rome would become the capital of Italy. A very short time after the trick was done.

7. "The United States of Europe," was the prophecy of all ardent democrats from Victor Hugo to Carlo Cattaneo, and its fulfillment was to take place immediately after the downfall of the Napoleonic empire. It is twenty-five years now since that eventful moment, but the States of Europe are, if anything, more disunited and more aggressive than ever.

Perhaps the ancients, who knew a thing or two, were right in saying that the future is on the lap of gods.

SOUND MONEY DISCUSSION

Silver and Wheat.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A morning paper contained a rather prolix article over the signature of one H. F. Bartine, in which he discusses the influence of silver upon the price of wheat in India, and attempts to prove that wheat and silver are such boon companions, in India as well as in the United States, that they are unwilling to part company for a single instant, and rise and fall together with the constant, unvarying regularity that characterizes the law of gravitation or the laws of motion. The argument (?) is an old one, and has frequently been answered. It is not often, however, that a man espousing a certain cause will present facts which prove the very opposite of his contention, but this is just what Mr. Bartine has done. Most of us will probably recall the time-honored story of the English Judge who, in deciding the case of Brown vs. Smith, found for Mr. Smith on account of the arguments advanced by Mr. Brown's attorney. The following table, which is copied verbatim from the article referred to, in the language of Mr. Bartine, "speaks for itself":

	Wheat, per bu.	Cotton, per lb.	Silver, per oz.
1873	$1.31	$0.188	[illegible]
1874	1.43	.154	[illegible]
1875	1.12	.15	[illegible]
1876	1.24	.129	[illegible]
1877	1.17	.118	[illegible]
1878	1.34	.111	[illegible]
1879	1.07	.099	[illegible]
1880	1.25	.115	[illegible]
1881	1.11	.114	[illegible]
1882	1.19	.114	[illegible]
1883	1.13	.108	[illegible]
1884	1.07	.105	[illegible]
1885	.86	.106	[illegible]
1886	.87	.099	[illegible]
1887	.89	.095	[illegible]
1888	.85	.098	[illegible]
1889	.90	.099	[illegible]
1890	.83	.099	[illegible]
1891	.93	.101	[illegible]
1892	1.03	.10	[illegible]
1893	.80	.087	[illegible]
1894	.67	.085	[illegible]
1895	.58	.073	[illegible]

The table, as will be seen, gives the average prices of wheat, cotton, and silver from the year 1873 to 1895, both inclusive. The first quotation for wheat is for the year 1873. At that time, according to this table (the correctness of which we have no reason to doubt), the price of wheat was $1.31 per bushel, the price of silver $1.298. In 1874 wheat is quoted at $1.48, an advance of 12 cents per bushel, while silver has in the meantime fallen to $1.278, a fall of 2 cents per ounce. From 1875 to 1876 it will be seen the price of wheat has advanced 12 cents per bushel while silver has declined 9 cents. From 1876 to 1877 wheat falls from $1.24 to $1.17, a decrease of 7 cents, while silver gains nearly 5 cents per ounce. From 1877 to 1878 wheat advances 17 cents per bushel and silver falls 5 cents per ounce. From 1878 to 1879 wheat loses 27 cents per bushel and silver gains 7 cents per ounce. From 1879 to 1880 the price of wheat advances 18 cents, while the price of silver declines nearly 1 cents per ounce. From 1881 to 1882 the price of wheat advances from $1.11 to $1.19, silver losing a small fraction. From 1888 to 1889 wheat falls 6 cents per bushel and the price of silver advances fractionally. From 1889 to 1890 wheat loses 7 cents, silver gains 11 cents. From 1890 to 1891 the price of wheat advances 10 cents per bushel and the same from 1891 to 1892; in the meantime silver loses 6 cents and nearly 12 cents respectively. In 1894 the price of wheat is 67 cents per bushel, the price of silver $.634. In 1895 wheat is 58 cents, silver $.654, so that the price of wheat has declined 9 cents while silver has advanced 2 cents. This table is supposed to illustrate the law which is relied upon by the free silverites to catch the vote of the farmer. When all other arguments fail this one is advanced as unanswerable; it is the pièce de resistance of the Bryan hosts. The table itself shows, not that the price of wheat advances as silver declines, nor yet that they decline in sympathy with each other; it does prove, however, conclusively that the respective prices of wheat and silver have absolutely nothing in common with each other, but that they are influenced by wholly unrelated conditions. If any lesson is to be drawn therefrom it certainly will be in favor of the gold men, because a study of the table will show that wheat has oftener advanced when silver has fallen and declined when the price of silver has risen than contrariwise. However, a simple submission of the facts without argument pro or con will suffice to show the utter fallacy of the idea that the farmer is to be benefited by any change in the price of the white metal.

SAMUEL J. KLINE.

The Trade Dollar and the "Crime of 1873."

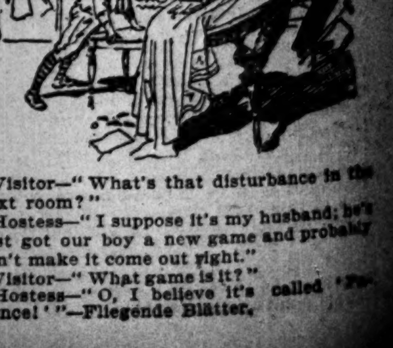
Chicago, Sept. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Altgeld in his recent address made many wild and unjust statements. To deceive the people seems to be the intent of nearly all the free silver orators. When speaking on silver coinage Altgeld said that Jefferson for a time suspended the coinage of silver dollars. He wished his audience to believe that the Democratic suspension of coinage lasted for a few years only. The truth is that Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver in 1806, and neither he nor any other Democratic President allowed one silver dollar to be coined during the next thirty years, and for thirty-two years, from 1836 to 1868, less than 3,000,000 of silver dollars were coined.

He next makes the statement that for a few years prior to the passage of the "crime of 1873" the coinage of silver dollars had been greatly increasing. He wished his audience to believe that those dollars were being coined for circulation in the United States. Now, although from 1868 to 1873 $3,584,198 were really coined in the United States, still as a matter of fact they were in reality practically "trade dollars," coined for the purpose of sending them directly from the mint to Japan and China to be circulated there, and not in this country. The resumption of specie payment did not begin until 1879. The Central Pacific railroad was completed in 1868, and after it had been in operation for a few years it was decided to have China and Japan tea and other merchandise shipped direct to San Francisco instead of via England, as before. In 1868 less than $14,000,000 worth of tea was imported to the United States; in 1873 the amount was increased to $23,000,000. China and Japan were both silver nations, and as the balance of trade was greatly in their favor they had to be paid in silver. The tea syndicate and the silver miners united in requesting the United States Mint to coin them some silver dollars. The mint started to comply with their request, but could not coin nearly all that was needed. The syndicate then called upon the Mexican mints to help them. In the year ending June 30, 1872, $12,154,060 of coin was imported to the United States from Mexico, and the same year $7,154,549 was exported from the United States to China and $6,890,871 to Japan. It is evident that nearly $2,000,000 of United States silver coin was exported that year. Shortly before this time, however, it was discovered that the American silver dollar was not a success in China. It was several grains less in weight than the Mexican dollar, and was refused in several places.

This fact greatly worried the Nevada silver syndicate, and to help them out they resolved to get Congress to order the coinage of a trade dollar greater in weight than the Mexican dollar. For several years prior thereto there had been a coinage bill lying on the Congressional table. When first introduced in 1870 it proposed to maintain a standard silver dollar, but many grains lighter in weight than the former one, and legal tender for only $10. Senator Jones and Senator Stewart of Nevada and other members of Congress from the silver States became quite active in bringing forward the coinage bill, and in February, 1873, the act called by the silver men of today the "crime of 1873" was passed unanimously by Congress, and the "trade dollar" was placed in the bill in place of the standard dollar first named in 1870. In compliance with that bill the syndicate had 35,000,000 of trade dollars coined. Why should the goldbugs of the East be held responsible for the "crime of 1873" when in reality the "silver bugs" of the West really procured its passage?

E. C. MODERWELL.

The New Puzzle.



Visitor—"What's that disturbance in the next room?"

Hostess—"I suppose it's my husband; he's just got our boy a new game and probably can't make it come out right."

Visitor—"What game is it?"

Hostess—"O, I believe it's called 'Patience!'"—Fliegende Blätter.

ODDS AND ENDS IN CITY LIFE.

NEIGHBORS FIGHT AND GO INTO COURT

West Town Clerk Barry and the Three Meyers Brothers Have All Sorts of Trouble.

Patrick H. Barry, Clerk of the West Town, and Herman B. Meyers of H. B. Meyers & Co., publishers, No. 1008 Chamber of Commerce Building, are neighbors and Republicans, but they do not love one another. Meyers and his two brothers, Leo and Joseph, were before Justice Chott at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday morning charged with assaulting Barry, but were discharged.

Meyers is now trying to find out the name of the policeman who came into his house, No. 110 Center avenue, on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock with Barry and a crowd of the Town Clerk's friends.

Barry has been accusing Meyers of opposing him at Springfield during the Republican State convention. They met in Center avenue shortly after midnight on Saturday and hot words passed. Barry and Joseph Ford, an ex-employé of the West Town, set upon Meyers, according to the latter's statement. Meyers side-stepped and laid Ford upon the sod. About this time Leo, Meyers' 18-year-old brother, arrived and went after Barry.

Barry left the place with such precipitance and made so much noise about it that dozens of citizens poked their heads out of upper windows to see what was going on. They said Barry was calling for help of every description.

Meyers and his brother went home, thinking the trouble was over. They were aroused an hour or more afterwards by the tramp of feet upon the stairs leading to the flat. Meyers went to the door and saw a policeman at the head of the crowd. He demanded what the policeman wanted.

"I want to get in," the policeman said.

"Have you a warrant?" he was asked.

"No, but I want to see you."

"Well, you can get away from here right quick or somebody will be hurt. You have no right to break into this house."

Barry secured a warrant for the three Meyers, one of whom was proved to have been asleep during the fight.

Meyers made up his mind to report the policeman, but said yesterday he probably would not do so on account of the policeman's large family.

STANDS UP FOR GARRETT INSTITUTE.

President Little Resents the Imputation That Its Standard Has Been Recently Lowered.

At the meeting of Methodist ministers yesterday at the First M. E. Church the Rev. John Foster incidentally remarked he thought the standard of Garrett Biblical Institute had been lowered by placing the study of Greek in a less prominent place in the curriculum of that institution. Dr. C. J. Little, President of the institute, resented the imputation with considerable feeling. A paper on "Savonarola" was read by the Rev. C. J. Little.

The sixth annual meeting of the Chicago Tract Society was held in lieu of the Presbyterian ministers' meeting. Secretary Wherry read his annual report showing the distribution during the last year in Chicago of 1,186,000 pages of tracts, and 14,568 families visited. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, D. D. The following officers were elected: President, Homer N. Hibbard; Vice-President, the Rev. E. A. Adams, D. D.; Secretary, the Rev. E. N. Wherry, D. D.; Treasurer, Wesley L. Knox.

Miss Wadsworth of Oak Park took up all of the time of the Baptist ministers' meeting in reading a paper on the influence of Shakspeare.

TOWN WROTH OVER O'LEARY'S SHEDS.

Evanston's Postmaster Causes a Deal of Trouble in Connection with Widening Sheridan Drive.

The coal sheds of David P. O'Leary, the Postmaster of Evanston, are the subject of a suit now on trial in Judge Dunne's court. The City of Evanston is defendant and D. P. O'Leary is the plaintiff in the case.

In August, 1892, the Evanston Council passed an ordinance for the opening and widening of Sheridan drive, and to carry out the ordinance it was necessary to condemn O'Leary's buildings. The City Attorney of Evanston began condemnation proceedings and a jury returned a verdict awarding O'Leary $8,925 for his leasehold interest in the property.

This amount was considered too much by the Council of Evanston, and so the ordinance was repealed and the condemnation proceedings dismissed. O'Leary then brought suit against the city to recover the amount of the judgment.

The case mainly depends on the question of law involved, which is whether the judgment of the County Court was final and absolute. O'Leary's attorneys argued that it was and that the city owes him the amount of the judgment. Judge Dunne took the case under advisement.

TURNS STORE-BREAKER FOR MORPHINE

Thomas McClure Effects Entrance Into the Passaic Pharmacy to Secure the Drug He Desires.

"Peter, the Greek," who has a fruit stand near the Passaic Pharmacy, West Madison street and Center avenue, saw a strange man take a big bunch of keys from his pocket and admit himself to the pharmacy at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Peter went across the street to a vacant building where Policeman Dowling was sheltering himself from the wind, and told him there was a burglar in the drug store.

The policeman tried the door, found it locked, and was about to go away, the Greek said, but the latter prevailed upon him to open the door and search for the intruder. Night Clerk W. S. O'Brien was roused, and the man was found crouching in a toilet-room.

On being questioned he said he was hunting for morphine. He had the bunch of keys in his pocket, and also a fine imported razor which did not appear to have been used.

The prisoner gave his name as Thomas McClure. He is 21 years old, and he said he was an electrician. The police said they knew nothing about him.

POLICEMAN SLEEPS TO DEATH IN GAS.

Edward Day of the West Park System Is Found Dead in His Bed from Asphyxiation.

Edward Day, a West Park policeman, was asphyxiated by gas in his room at No. 1302 West Madison street. The dead body was found lying on the bed by Policeman Dinsmore of the Warren Avenue Police Station at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Day had been connected with the Police Department of the West Parks for seven years. Saturday Day changed his room and took up quarters at the home of Mrs. Louise Buker, No. 1302 West Madison street.

The gas jet, upon investigation, was found to be very loose, so that a light touch would turn it on full.

Yesterday morning Deputy Coroner McNally held an inquest on the body at the County Morgue. The testimony of the witnesses showed that the policeman's death was due to accident and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

LAKE GIVES UP UNIDENTIFIED DEAD.

Coroner's Jury Renders Perfunctory Verdict on Body of Man Picked Up Off Wrightwood Avenue.

The body of an unidentified man, apparently 50 years old, was found floating in the lake at the foot of Wrightwood avenue yesterday morning, and was removed to Eisfeldt's undertaking rooms, where Deputy Coroner Corbett held an inquest in the afternoon. The body had been in the water at least a month, it is thought, and the face was much disfigured. No evidences of violence were found. The jury returned a verdict that the man came to his death by drowning, but whether by accident or otherwise it was unable to determine.

MARBLE HELPERS GO OUT ON A STRIKE

Laborers on the New Public Library Building and the Contractors Disagree as to Wages.

Twenty-five laboring men employed as helpers to marble-setters at work on the new Public Library Building went out on a strike yesterday morning, the point of difference between them and their employers, the Evans Marble company, No. 302 Michigan avenue, being one of wages. Twenty-five marble-setters employed on the work also went out.

Manager Davis of the Evans Marble company stated yesterday afternoon he was paying the helpers $1.60 a day for eight hours' work, and this amount is 10 cents a day more than any other contractor in the city is paying for the same work at this time. The men demanded $1.75 a day, and he refused them.

The men claim their wages had been cut down, having formerly been paid $1.75 per day. Mr. Davis says no helpers have received that scale since the World's Fair.

A protest was made by a representative of the Building Trades Council because Mr. Davis asked a policeman to watch some of his property outside the building yesterday. He said all the union men in the building would have to quit work unless the policeman was sent away.

Mr. Davis explained that the officer was only wanted until some marble, which was being hauled to the building, was unloaded, as some of the helpers, who were intoxicated, had threatened violent measures.

It was stated also by Mr. Davis that the strike of the marble men would not interfere with the progress of the other interior work.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MRS. KITZ.

Continued Until Thursday at the Request of the Police, Who Are Investigating.

Deputy Coroner McNally yesterday afternoon commenced an inquest at the County Morgue on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Kitz, who died at the County Hospital last Saturday. The woman was found in an unconscious condition at Seventeenth and Clark streets.

After the woman's death Dr. Louis Mitchell held a post-mortem examination. His investigation showed that the woman's death was due to a blow on the side of the head. The police are investigating the matter, and at their request the inquest was continued until Thursday morning.

The case is in the hands of detectives of the Twenty-second Street Police Station. They say their investigations have revealed the fact that the woman was seen near the entrance of a saloon at No. 183 Eighteenth street shortly before she was picked up.

Maggie McCormick, who lives in the neighborhood, told the police she had seen two men in her company, and the taller of the two had beat her on the head. Mrs. Kitz formerly lived at No. 217 Schiller street, and there, it is said, she had trouble with her husband.

WILL OPEN THE PRISON GATE HOME.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army Provides a Refuge for Ex-Convicts.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army will on Thursday at noon conduct a meeting at Willard Hall and discuss the woeful condition that many of the "out-of-works" are in, and how the army proposes to reach them.

At night the Commander will open the Prison Gate Home for ex-convicts at No. 184 North Clark street. This particular class of men, after passing through the State and municipal institutions, are put out into the world, often without friends, money, or work. This Prison Gate Home will bridge this difficulty, so that no man will have any excuse for going back into crime. The army will undertake to furnish employment at whatever trade the ex-prisoner is acquainted with, after the home is fully developed.

Commander Booth-Tucker and Brigadier Brewer have taken one or two large places for Food-and-Shelter-Homes, which will be opened before snow falls. All who are interested in this effort should send donations at once to Brigadier William Brewer, No. 509 Western Union Building.

An admission of 10 cents will be charged at the two meetings on Thursday.

JOHN M. RYAN RELEASED ON BAIL.

Judge Tuthill Follows the Recommendation of Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum.

John M. Ryan, once tried for the murder of John T. Smith, the jury disagreeing, was released from jail yesterday afternoon on bonds of $10,000 by Judge Tuthill on recommendation of Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum. Ryan was overjoyed at his release, and left in company with labor union friends.

Ryan's bondsmen were William J. Kelly, No. 168 Oak street, who scheduled $12,000 worth of unincumbered property, and James Conroyd, No. 47 North Center avenue, who scheduled $25,000 worth of property above all claims.

John T. Smith of the Patek-Smith company, painters, was killed in broad daylight on April 18 in front of his place of business, No. 51 Market street. Some unknown person slipped up behind him and crushed his skull with a bar of iron wrapped in a newspaper. Trouble over union labor matters is said to have led to the murder, as Smith conducted a non-union shop. Ryan, who had been active in labor matters, was arrested, indicted, and tried last August, the trial resulting in a disagreement of the jury.

TAKES NO ACTION IN BARTELS CASE.

Grand Jury Fails to Adopt Resolution of Foreman Dwyer Relative to Exhuming the Girl's Body.

The grand jury did not adopt the resolution suggested by Foreman Dwyer relative to the exhuming of the body of Emma Bartels, alleged to have been killed by Dr. F. W. Winters. The indictments voted against the physician will be returned today.

When yesterday's session of the jury opened there was a lively dispute over the case of Policeman Kassmir Wroblewski of the Stock-Yards Station, charged with murder. Wroblewski shot and killed Thomas Tuohy while attempting to arrest him last July. A "no bill" was finally voted in the case.

A charge of embezzlement against H. M. Smeaton was heard on a complaint filed by A. A. Wallace & Son. It was alleged that Smeaton embezzled $300.

The grand jury yesterday afternoon indicted Louis H. Jacobs and Jacob Neufeld on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. Mrs. Dora Marks, the complaining witness in the case, alleges that Jacobs induced her to invest $5,000 in a furniture factory at Escanaba, Mich. She says she was cheated out of her money.

FINED FOR STEALING NEWSPAPERS.

Five Boys Caught in the Thefts Are Arraigned Before Justices Chott and Bonnefoi.

Charles Riley, aged 15 years, and Charles Whitson, aged 17, who were caught stealing a bundle of sixty TRIBUNES at No. 4059 Lake avenue, were arrested and taken before Justice W. T. Hall of the Thirty-fifth Street Station yesterday.

Riley, who took the bundle, was fined $10, and Whitson was fined the costs for being in bad company.

Walter Hennessey, Robert Elmes, and Charles Peterson were brought before Justice Bonnefoi at the Sheffield Avenue Station and fined $25 each for stealing papers from the carriers of Joseph Munk, No. 756 Lincoln avenue.

The evidence showed that they had been arrested a number of times before and were incorrigible.

Cut in Price of Gas.

Heat with 6 per cent gas and 94 per cent air. No flue required. Gas Steam Radiator, 335 Wabash. New Home store.

NORTH-SIDERS ORGANIZE FOR PARADE

Business-Men Meet at the Revere House and Appoint Committees to Canvass Streets and Houses.

The North Side Business-Men's Association held a special meeting last night at the Revere House to arrange for its parade on the evening of Chicago day. Fifty or more members were present and C. F. Gilman presided.

William Gilman, Chairman of the committee to canvass the North Side in the interest of the parade, reported that he met with nothing but encouraging responses wherever he applied and that all the large houses visited agreed to furnish floats. His report was accepted and then the association appointed the following committees to make a more thorough canvass:

For North Clark street, from the river to Chicago avenue—M. Michaelis, M. G. McGee, I. W. Hahn, Robert E. Hill, and E. O. Ballin.

For North Clark street, from Chicago avenue to Division street, from the river to the lake—A. E. Branton, J. Mayer, A. B. Chambers, A. T. Griswell, and A. G. Eacker.

For Division street—E. Lyons, Sidney Mandel, G. Ritchie, H. M. Brown, and A. H. Clary.

For Lincoln avenue—J. Hottinger, O. G. Wiley, Albert Miller, P. S. Fyrieson, and M. Cass.

For North Clark street, from Division street to North avenue, from the river to the lake—E. L. Negley, Chairman; the others to be appointed later.

CHARGES AGAINST WILLIAM KRUSE.

His Appointment as Constable Postponed by Allegations of His Frauds in Impersonating an Officer.

S. William Kruse, who is a candidate for appointment as constable by the County Commissioners, has had serious charges preferred against him of impersonating an officer and forging the name of Justice Wallace to fraudulent writs. His accusers are Constables James S. McInerney and Joseph T. Ives. They presented yesterday to the board what they assert are proofs of the charges made. The matter will be taken up by the Public Service committee.

McInerney says that he has secured a bundle of fraudulent writs which he says were taken from Kruse two years ago. He also says that Kruse has been impersonating Constable William Kruse of Schomburg.

Kruse's application for the office of constable was placed before the Commissioners at their meeting last week and was reported upon favorably.

OBJECT TO OGDEN GAS PEOPLE'S WORK

North-Siders Send Protest to Commissioner Downey Against the Way the Company Paves Streets.

Commissioner Downey yesterday received a petition signed by several hundred North Side property-owners protesting against the manner in which the Ogden Gas company is repairing the streets it has torn up.

Many of the streets, it is said, have been left in an impassable condition. In several of the thoroughfares the wooden blocks were carelessly thrown into the excavations by the laborers, and no attempt was made to repave as the ordinance of the company provides.

Many of the streets will be ordered repaved at once by the Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Downey said:

"I will see that the gas company puts the streets it tears up in as good condition as they were before they were torn up."

THINKS POWERS' MIND UNBALANCED

Missing Cuban Sympathizer's Father Writes a Letter of Query and Information to Inspector Fitzpatrick.

Inspector Fitzpatrick yesterday received a letter of considerable length from Col. J. D. Powers of Owensboro, Ky., whose son, A. D. Powers, disappeared in this city last week.

The father is firm in his conviction that his son has been foully dealt with, but says he thinks there is a possibility that he is alive but held by some of his enemies.

He also advises the detectives on the case to see the forewoman of the girls employed at the Cuban Relief Corps headquarters. He is sure that she has some knowledge of the persons who threatened her.

The most striking part of the letter is where Col. Powers declares that his son was suffering somewhat from mental aberration.

CRAZED BY A FALL FROM A BRONCHO.

C. H. Fischer Goes Violently Insane While Visiting His Brother and Is Taken to the Hospital.

As the result of being thrown from a broncho over a year ago, C. H. Fischer, who was visiting his brother, John Fischer, No. 3845 Vincennes avenue, became violently insane last night and it was necessary to take him to the Detention Hospital.

Detective Mooney and Policeman Mulquinn of the Stanton Avenue Station were called. John Fischer hired a carriage and the brother was transported in safety. He fought vigorously when they attempted to confine him in a ward and the services of four attendants were necessary to subdue him.

Fischer had driven all the members of his brother's family out of the house and terrified the neighbors.

CRUSHED TO DEATH UNDER LUMBER.

David W. Wilkins, a Driver, Is Killed in a Collision with a Cottage Grove Avenue Grip.

David W. Wilkins, driver for Francis Beigler & Co., lumber dealers, was killed yesterday afternoon near Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-first street as a result of a collision with a grip car on the Cottage Grove avenue line.

He was driving south and failed to clear the track in time to avoid a south-bound train. The grip struck the rear end of his wagon and upset it.

Wilkins was thrown to the ground and was completely buried under the lumber. He was extricated and removed to the drug store of A. Rosenthal, where he died.

He lived near Twenty-second street and Hoyne avenue. The body was removed to the undertaking establishment at No. 11 Adams street.

WOMAN PROBABLY FATALLY BURNED.

Mrs. Mattie Richards Suffers Fearful Injuries While at Work Over a Cook Stove.

M[illegible] Mattie Richards, No. 224 South Morgan street, was probably fatally burned last night at her home. Her dress caught fire from a cook stove and before the blaze could be extinguished she was fearfully blistered about the body, arms, and head.

As she was lifting a lid from the stove the blaze burst out and fastened upon her left sleeve. She tried to wrap up her sleeve in the skirts of her dress and thus the lower part of her clothing also caught fire.

Mr. Denny, a boarder in the house, heard her screams and ran to her assistance. He threw a blanket about her and smothered the flames, but she had already received burns so severe that her life is despaired of. She was taken to the County Hospital. Her husband is Percy Richards, a machinist.

Bryan Club Veers to McKinley.

Joseph Forepaugh, Robinson, Ill., is in receipt of a letter from D. H. Haskell of San Francisco, Cal., in which the latter said: "My son at Petuluma, where the factory is located, informs me an entire Bryan club, in a nearby town, numbering twenty-seven, last Saturday night hauled down their Bryan rag and raised a glorious McKinley banner."

LOST BY VOTE OF 9 TO 5.

PETITION FOR TOWNSHIP ABOLITION MEETS DEFEAT.

County Board Adopts an Adverse Report on the Question of Submitting the Matter to a Vote of the People in November and Places on File All Papers and Documents Referring to the Subject—Members Have Little to Say.

By a vote of 9 to 5 the County Board yesterday placed on file all papers and matters connected with the abolition of township organization, adopting an adverse report on the proposition of submitting the question to a vote of the people on Nov. 3, presented by Commissioner O. D. Allen.

This meeting of the County Board was the occasion at which it was known the matter would be fought to a finish, so far as the proposition to vote on the petition this fall was concerned, but nowhere near the public interest manifested last week was shown. No representative of the Civic Federation was present, and Mr. Seeberger was the only Real Estate Board man present. But the Commissioners had made up their minds, absolutely and irrevocably, and there was practically no change in the three votes taken on different forms of the proposition.

These three votes were necessary from the fact the members of the special committee, consisting of Allen, Healy, and Cunning, submitted individual reports. Mr. Allen's was, of course, against the petition; Mr. Healy and Mr. Cunning favored it.

Mr. Allen's Report.

All the members except Commissioner Martin were present. After routine business Mr. Allen's report was read. Its adoption was moved, but before it could be seconded Mr. Healy presented his report as a substitute.

The Allen report said:

"Your special committee to whom was referred the petition for submitting the question of township abolition to a vote on Nov. 3, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that from the best examination we have been able to give the petition on the limited time allowed, we are of the opinion that more of a majority of the names on the petition are fictitious or fraudulent, and that the petition is not in any sense a compliance with the law, which requires not less than one-fifth the number of legal voters as shown by the last Presidential election, and we recommend that no further action be taken in the matter, and that the papers presented us be placed on file."

Mr. Healy's Document.

Then the board listened to the Healy report. This was an elaborate document, in which he said, among other things:

"As a member of your special committee I am of the opinion that the requisite number of names is subscribed to the petition. A careful search was made for evidence of fraud, and some 600 names were found which were challenged. A percentage of these names was found not to represent legal voters, and there were also found some instances of duplication in the names and other discrepancies. It is, however, my belief as a member of your special committee that the percentage of such irregularity is entirely too small to in any way reduce the number of signers below the requisite number required by law, and it is my further opinion that such irregularities, whatever they may have been, were caused more by the magnitude of the petition than by any intent on the part of any one to commit fraud.

"It is therefore my belief that the petition is in due and legal form, and signed and presented in good faith. Such being the facts I do not see how, in law or in justice, your honorable body can refuse to submit the question to the arbitrament of the people. Nor is there any doubt, I take it, that the people of Chicago and a majority of those residing in Cook County outside the corporate limits of this city are honestly and earnestly in favor of the reform in the manner of assessing property and raising taxes.

"We have observed the attempt to surround the question with cobwebs and to confound the judgment of the members of this board with a multitudinous series of criticisms and objections. Clear above all this stands the main proposition: 'Do the people want township organization abolished in order to reform the Assessor's office of Chicago?'

"I am satisfied the people desire a chance to express themselves on this question, and I am of the opinion this board should obey the law and cause the proposition to be submitted to the voters."

Mr. Cunning's Views.

Following this Commissioner Cunning's report was read, in which he said:

"I concur in large part of the statements and facts in the reports of Commissioners Healy and Allen. I cannot but feel that this measure is the most important matter that has come before the County Board for action, and is of vast importance to the people of this community.

"Knowing the character of the men presenting this petition I know they would not present a matter to this honorable board unless they believed that, allowing for fraudulent and fictitious names, there were still enough legal and proper names to fully comply with the law.

"Waiving all technicalities that cloud this petition, I believe the members of the County Board should let the people decide the question of the abolishment of township organization. Satisfied as I am the petition is bona fide, I see no other course open but to recommend that the petition be placed upon the official ballot, even though I am satisfied the Legislature should be first appealed to."

Vote on the Question.

The vote on Cunning's amendment stood 5 for and 9 against, as follows:

Affirmative—Cunning, Kunstman, Linn, Mack, and Healy.

Negative—Allen, Beer, Burmeister, Jones, McNichols, Munn, Ritter, Struckman, and Unold.

In explaining his vote Commissioner Jones made a long statement, prefacing his remarks by saying he would not be frightened or bulldozed into voting for a measure of which he did not approve. He believed in home government, and if, as charged, the Council was corrupt, it was not a proper body to have a hand in the government of twenty-six towns, to say nothing of one. The rights of the people, he thought, were safe in the hands of the people.

On Healy's substitute the vote was 4 yeas and 10 nays, Kunstman changing his vote.

After remarks by Struckman and Allen a vote was taken on the latter's report, resulting in its adoption by the following vote:

Yeas—Allen, Beer, Burmeister, Jones, McNichols, Munn, Ritter, Struckman, Unold—9.

Nays—Cunning, Kunstman, Linn, Mack, Healy—5.

Have Little to Say.

None of the Commissioners had much to say on the subject after the adjournment of the board. The defeated friends of the petition took their bitter medicine with as good a grace as possible, while victors were not at all inclined to be boastful.

President Healy, who has always been a strong champion of the proposition to vote on the abolition question next November, said:

"The matter is temporarily delayed, that is all. The plan now will be to work on the Legislature this winter and secure results in this way as rapidly as possible. The issue is dead so far as the forthcoming election is concerned, but it will yet get before the people. The Council vote, I think, fairly reflects the temper of that body. Commissioners have voted on their individual judgment. In my own case, as well as in the case of those who have opposed me, I am satisfied of perfect honesty and good faith."

Louis Seeberger said: "There will doubtless be another petition, and in it all possible loopholes will be closed. It will not be put together hurriedly or carelessly. In the meantime the attention of the Real Estate Board will be directed to the Legislature."

Prospective legislative work was also announced by Secretary Easley of the Civic Federation, who late yesterday called a meeting of the Legislative committee for Wednesday, when the immediate work of that body in connection with township abolishment will be decided upon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., Agts.

As a dressing and color restorer, nothing is so satisfactory as Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Ginger Tonic strengthens the lungs.

Add 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

UNGUARDED PRISONER SEEKS RELEASE

The Rev. J. W. Combs of Kentucky Calls on Gov. Bradley for Clemency and Receives It.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 28.—There came here today unguarded and alone the Rev. J. W. Combs, a Baptist minister of Perry County, sentenced to a term in the penitentiary for alleged false swearing.

It would have been unusual to have taken him into the penitentiary on his own application, and he this morning presented himself to Acting Governor Worthington and told his story.

He explained that he was the victim of a conspiracy growing out of the old feuds of Perry and Harlan. He had with him petitions from the Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney recommending his pardon and he was promptly released.

PROGRESS OF THE CRAVEN-FAIR SUIT.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs Testifies Against the Claimant and Quotes Her Father's Statements.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 28.—In the suit for ejectment of Craven vs. Fair today Mrs. Herman Oelrichs deposed that she had never heard of her father's acquaintance with Mrs. Craven, who claims to be the late millionaire's contract widow. Senator Fair had said to deponent the last time she saw him that he had never remarried, nor would he do so on account of his children. Mrs. Oelrichs deposed that she did not believe the deeds were genuine because her father never made gifts of value to any one.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates advanced to 1¼ cents on corn to Buffalo yesterday, with some vessels being held for 1½ cents. If too many big fellows are not thrown on the market that figure may be paid, but these times the great carriers are quite likely to spring out and demoralize the plans of agents. Charters: To Port Huron—Sachem, Sturges, oats, at 1¼ cents. To Buffalo—Armour, Tampa, corn; Minch, oats and barley.

CLEVELAND, O.—There is some inquiry for Escanaba ore tonnage, with very little on the market, and owners are holding for 50 cents. Cargoes are not to be had at the head of the lakes at any figure. The coal freight situation shows no change. The Bulgaria loads here for Sheboygan at 20 cents, and the Hurlbut and Clint take pig iron from Elk Rapids to Lake Erie ports.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Charters: Pomeroy, Soo, 30 cents; J. C. Lockwood, Duncan, Milwaukee; Raleigh, Tokio, Chicago; Westside, Rounds, Hammond, Toledo, 20 cents; Nassau, Stone, Toledo, private terms. The Ranney will lay up here. The Alva will come out again and tow the Hundred and seventeen the remainder of the season.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered: Houghton, St. Peter, Buffalo, wheat, 1¼ cents.

DETROIT, Mich.—Chartered: Rival, Barkalow, wheat, Toledo, 1 cent.

Vessel Movements.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Penokee.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Senator.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Hartnell.

RACINE, Wis.—Arrived—C. H. Hall.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Hinton, 6 a. m.; Schroeder, 7. Up—Hinton, 6 p. m.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Hackett, Brown. Cleared—Coal—Joliet, Duluth; Marquette, Depere.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Rees. Cleared—Escanaba, Fruitport; Westcott, Elk Rapids.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Hundred Four, Hundred Seven. Cleared—Mather, Duluth; Iron King, Iron Queen, Erie.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Gratwick, Hundred and thirty-three, Hundred and twenty-seven, Cleveland.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—George Gould, George Burnham, Chemung. Cleared—Flour—Chili, Buffalo; Grecian, Ashtabula.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Ketcham and consort, Chicago; Wilhelm and consort, Buffalo. Down—Glidden and consort, Gov. Smith, Tilley.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Boston, Transfers 1 and 2, Fischer, Argonaut, Maricopa. Cleared—Superior, Escanaba; Charles Reitz, Austin, Chicago.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Schuylkill, Maryland, Dundee, Harper, Dobbins. Cleared—Manchester, Milwaukee; Bessemer, J. B. Colgate, Duluth; Porter, Chicago, coal.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Frontenac. Cleared—Coal—Craig, Houghton, Sauber, Manitowoc. Light—Hundred and fifteen, Hundred and thirty-four, Hundred and eleven, Duluth.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Pratt, Bulgaria, Zenith City, Glasgow. Cleared—Coal—Quito, Green Bay. Light—Thomson, Italia, Two Wallaces, Duluth; Roby, Becker, Marquette.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Coffinberry, Kelton, Grandy, City of New York, Cherokee, Chippewa, Specular, Magnetic, Ketchum, Wadena, Sparta, Elfin-Mere, Paige, Lake Erie ports; Elphicke, South Chicago. Up—City of Duluth.

DULUTH - SUPERIOR — Arrived — Merida, Charles Eddy, Parks Foster, Genoa, W. Morley, Normandie, Schoolcraft, Bavaria, C. Lockwood, Trevor and whalebacks. Departed—Mahoning, Northern Queen, Buffalo, flour; Gratwick [wood], Two Harbors, light; Mather, Lake Erie, ore.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Jackson, Uganda, Katahdin, Torrent, Pabst, Egan, H. A. Tuttle, Rome, Egyptian. Cleared—Light—Harvey Brown, Mariska, Australasia, Leuty, Yuma, Vulcan, Duluth. Coal—Hadley, Pope, Superior; Pabst, Baltic, Milwaukee; Barnes, Typo, Rounds, Arthur, Toledo.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Phenix, 10:30 last night; Wolf, 11; John Duncan, 11:10; Santa Maria, 12:40 a. m.; Yale, 1:40; Felicitous, 2; Majestic, 3:30; Wissahickon, 5:10; Grecian, 6:40; Chili, 8:50; Senator Blood, 1 p. m.; Hudson, 2:20; Colonial, 6; Sheriffs, 8. Up—George Gould, 10:30 last night; Masaba, 3 a. m.; Rees, 3:10; R. Mills, 6:15; Lewiston, 8; Commodore, 9; Ionia, 10:30; Nebraska, 11; Fay, 12:20 p. m.; Siberia, Owego, 1; James, 2:30; Charles Minch, Presley, Reddington, 4; Conestoga, 5:20; Colborn, 7. Calm, clear.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Fedora, Sacramento and consort, Chemung, 9:20 last night; Folsom and consort, Stafford and consort, 9:40; North Wind, 10; Gilbert, 10:30; North Star, 11:30; Joliet, 3 a. m.; Wade, 4; Whittaker, 5; Fisk, 6:20; Weed, 9; Rappahannock, Granada, Armenia, 3:15; A. P. Grover, 3:20. Down—Seneca, 1 p. m.; Rube Richards and consort, 1:20; Topeka, 3:20; Nicholas, 3:40.

Up—Progress, 6; Pueblo, 6:30; Syracuse, 7. Down—Montana, 5:40; Kaliyuga and consort, 8:20; Saginaw Valley, 8:30; Pentland and consorts, 9. Wind north, light.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Syracuse, 12:20 p. m.; Lagonda, 2; Juniata, 2:20; Fitzgerald, 4. Down—Kirby, Hartnell, Penobscot, 9 last night; Pratt, Plankinton, 9:30; Mohawk, Averill, 1 a. m.; Coralia, A. Orr, 2:20; Southwest, 4; Hebard and consorts, J. D. Marshall, 5:15; New York, 6; I. Boyce, 6:40; Shores, Middlesex, 7; S. Eddy, 8; Roman, 8:30; Northern Light, 9:30; Neosho, Pioneer, Tuscarora, 9:40; Ward, Nyanza, 11; Britannic, 11:40; Iroquois, Corsica, 11:50; Rhodes, 12:10 p. m.; Delaware, 12:40; Forest City, McGregor, Badger State, 5; Runnells, 5:15.

Up—Pridgeon, 6; Houghton, 7; Fayette, O'Neill, 8:30; William Chisholm, 9. Down—O. J. Hale, 7.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Mariposa, 9:30 last night; Murphy, 6 a. m.; Oglebay, 7:20; City of Paris, 8:20; Fryer, 9:30; Vanderbilt, 10:20; Bielman, St. Andrews, Queen of the Lakes, 11; Cadillac, noon; Curry, 12:45 p. m.; La Salle, Castalia, 1:40; New York, 2:30; Manola, 4; Preston, 5. Down—Favorite, Mautenee, 9 last night; Waldo, Fairbairn, 4:40 a. m.; McWilliams, Arabian, Bangor, 7; Colorado, Coffinberry, Republic, 7:40; Osceola, Aurora, Aurania, 9; Alaska, Neilson, Whitworth, Pathfinder, Sagamore, Centurion, Manitoba, 9:30; Maytham, 11; Orinoko, G. Orr, Parker, 12:15 p. m.; Specular, Magnetic, 1:15; Marina, Malta, Sawyer, 2; Shickluna, St. Louis, 3; Myles, 4:40.

Up—Devereux, 6:30; Gratwick [steel], 7; Northwind, India, 8:20. Down—Gilbert, 9.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—B. Brown, Detour; Anna Maria, Menominee; I. M. Forrest, Marinette; Minnehaha, White Lake; J. H. Meade, Beaver Tail Point; W. O. Goodman, Van's Harbor; H. C. Winslow, Manistee; M. Mills, Sturgeon Bay; Transfer; Allegheny, Manistique; B. Barnes, Escanaba; Cora A., Resumption, Ford River; R. Holland, Sault Ste. Marie; E. Scoville, Frankfort. Merchandise—Saranac, Scranton, Tioga, Buffalo; Peerless, Superior. Salt—Elgin, Bay City; D. S. Austin, Ludington. Coal—Aztec, Zapotec, Erie; Canisteo, Oswego; P. Minch, Buffalo. Coke—Sachem, Alpena. Light—Irene, Buffalo, C. Reitz, Michigan City.

Cleared—Light—W. Rudolph, Torch Lake; G. L. Wrenn, Ludington; R. Mott, M. Mills, Sturgeon Bay; Arcadia, Arcadia; E. Scoville, Frankfort; W. O. Goodman, Van's Harbor; Resumption, Cora A., Ford River; J. B. Merrill, Cutler; B. Barnes, Escanaba; M. Marshall, Manistee; City of Chicago, J. Otis, Butcher Boy, Marinette; Minnehaha, Montague; Ida, Gladstone; K. E. Howard, Muskegon; H. A. Richmond, Pine Lake; M. F. Butters, I. N. Foster, Menominee; C. H. Starke, Rogers City. Grain—Tampa, Buffalo; Denver, Kingston. Merchandise—Buffalo, Boston, Florida, Buffalo; Conemaugh, Fairport.

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CORRECT STYLES.

J. MORGAN IS SUSPENDED.

SET DOWN FOR INDEFINITE PERIOD AT IDEAL PARK.

Foster Brothers' Jockey Rides a Decidedly Peculiar Race on Caufield and the Judges Take Determined Action Pending Further Investigation—All Bets Are Declared Off—Umbrella Defeats Thurston and Counter Tenor.

There were two surprises at Ideal Park track yesterday afternoon. One of them was the defeat of Thurston and Counter Tenor by Umbrella in the fourth race and the other the poor showing made by Caufield, the 7 to 10 favorite in the second. The former was simply one of those little inconsistencies in form often seen on a race track and for which there is no thoroughly plausible explanation, but the other was undoubtedly a "job" and Judge Clark lost no time in taking proper action in the premises.

J. Morgan, who rode Caufield, simply acted like an infant or monkey, never touching his mount with whip or spur. On the back stretch he was only a half length behind Sauterne, the leader, and on turning into the home stretch was a close third. At any time during the first half-mile a little forcible persuasion would have worked wonders, but Morgan acted as if it made no difference whether he won or lost and deliberately threw the race away.

The judges promptly called the rider of Caufield into the stand and after a brief questioning declared off all bets. Later in the afternoon he was indefinitely suspended pending a further investigation. Sauterne, at 4 to 1, won the race by a length with comparative ease from Dantes, who was three-quarters of a length ahead of Caufield. Thurston was a 3 to 5 favorite in the fourth race and considerable money went on him at that price, but a good many of the knowing ones liked Counter Tenor, the winner of this year's Metropolitan Handicap. It was his first start since the Foster Brothers purchased him early in July and he was far from being up to form, finishing absolutely last. Umbrella won in a big gallop by three open lengths from Thurston, who was a length ahead of St. Lee. Belle of Niles, at 8 to 1, won the first race in good style. The other events were devoid of any particular interest. The summaries:

First race, 9-16 mile, selling—Belle of Niles, 100 pounds [Upton], 8 to 1, won; Alert, 100 [Caywood], 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Masquerade, 100 [Aker], 8 to 1, third. Time, :55¾. Uncle Simon, Hessville, Katie L., C. H. Whelan, and Jersey Lad also ran.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Sauterne, 115 pounds [Ham], 4 to 1, won; Dantes, 116 [Soden], 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Caufield, 113 [J. Morgan], third. Time, 1:16¾. Imp. Sugar, Tradition, Terranet, Little Thorn, and Cinder Sal also ran.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Fair Faith, 109 pounds [Shields], 4 to 1, won; Minerva, 92 [Clay], 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Mandolina, 102 [Caywood], third. Time, 1:44. Fantine, Ragner, Freddie L. T., and Ethelinda also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Umbrella, 102 pounds [Clay], 4½ to 1, won; Thurston, 104 [Ham], 3 to 5, second; St. Lee, 102 [Caywood], third. Time, 1:48¾. Counter Tenor also ran.

Fifth race, 9-16 mile, selling—Bombardon, 103 pounds [Soden], 9 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Theresa H., 103 [Gouin], 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Achieve, 103 [Caywood], third. Time, :55½. Miss Ames, Loulou R., Barnato, and Mazeppa also ran.

Entries for today are as follows:

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Miss Motor, 101 pounds; Boarder, 104; Jim Farrell, 103; Why, 101; Leo Wicka, 105; Lauis, 101; Little Ocean, 104; Congo, 104.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Plutus, 107 pounds; London Smoke, 107; Kingsclere, 107; Vigars, 97; Miss Clark, 104; King Bors, 107; Little Dorritt, 104; Julie, 94.

Third race, 13-16 mile—Tartar, 91 pounds; Souvenir, 107; Indra, 110; Tonica, 101; Buck Knight, 107; Travis, 104; Florence S., 101; Cora Havill, 101; Ajax, 110.

Fourth race, 11-16 mile, selling—Miss Young, 100 pounds; Verus, 102; Santa Cruz, 98; Dr. G., 95; Glenoid, 98; Walkover, 102; Virgie Dixon, 92; Ferryman II., 92; Cæsarian, 117; Ida M., 102; Rosalind III., 93.

Fifth race, 9-16 mile—Whitcomb, 105 pounds; Outing, 105; Siegfried, 108; Paul Griggs, 108; Terrific, 105; Tidiness, 105; Miss Miles, 105.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Inspector Hunt, 97 pounds; Linette, 104; Hot Stuff, 94; Newhouse, 94; Forseen, 94; Fuller T. L., 107, Nemaha, 104.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—No pooling.

Second race—Plutus, $10; Miss Clark, $6; Vigars and Little Dorritt, $5 each; field, $5.

Third race—Ajax, $10; Souvenir and Indra, $6 each; Florence S. and Buck Knight, Cora Havill, $4; field, $4.

Fourth race—Walkover and Cæsarian, $10 each; Glenoid, $5; Ferryman II. and Miss Young, $4 each; field, $5.

Fifth race—Paul Grigg and Terrific, $10 each; Siegfried, $5; Tidiness, $4; Miss Miles, $3; field, $3.

Sixth race—No pooling.

GRANNON ONLY FAVORITE TO WIN.

Track Is a Sea of Mud at Oakley—Two Suspensions.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 28.—Weather rainy and track a sea of mud. Grannan was the only favorite to win, and the bookies laid no price against him. The other four races went to outsiders. The fourth race was declared off on account of scratches. Only the regulars braved the weather today, and the attendance was only fair. The judges today in the case in which it was charged that Linnette was pulled exonerated the owner, Harry O'Fallen, but indefinitely suspended E. H. McConnell and C. O. Richcreek. The summaries:

First race, selling, 11-16 mile—Big Knight, 100 pounds [W. Johnston], 15 to 1, won; Connie Lee, 100 [Shannon], 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Capt. Piersall, 98 [C. Reiff], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:11½. Candy, Rheinstrom, and Earth also ran.

Second race, selling, ⅞ mile—Judith C., 87 pounds [Shannon], 8 to 1, won; Marquise, 85 [T. Burns], 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; La Creole, 85 [J. Cooley], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:32¼. A. B. C., Joe Thayer, Fretful, and Constance also ran.

Third race, ⅝ mile—Ethel Lee, 115 pounds [Thorpe], 6 to 1, won; Belle Bramble, 115 [F. Russell], even and out, second; Goldie Locks, 115 [Scherrer], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¼. Sister Clara, May W., and White Frost also ran.

Fourth race declared off.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles—Grannan, 104 pounds [Thorpe], out, won; Little Tom, 104 [Payton], 7 to 1 and even, second; Elizbert, 107 [Showers], 15 to 1, third. Time, 2:02½. Say On also started.

Sixth race, hurdle, 1 1-16 miles—Dick Tension, 142 pounds [McDaniel], 15 to 1, won; Partisan, 134 [E. Jones], 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Ondague, 134 [Martinus], 5 to 1, third. Time, 2:08. Tippecanoe, Vassal, Folly, Good Advice, and Hazelton also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, selling, ⅝ mile—Candy, 89 pounds; Kenston, 92; Bromo, Rachel, Ollean, 94; Ponzonina, Beware, 97; Etta Monarch, 100; Oscuro, 101.

Second race, ⅞ mile—Truxillo, 93 pounds; Dare II., Banquo II., 93; Chatterbox, Hanlon, 107; Sir Vassar, 110; Domingo, 115.

Third race, handicap, ¾ mile—Big Knight, Goldie Looks, 100 pounds; Truxillo, Sister Clara, Waldorf, Banquo II., 106; Holy Number, 111.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Necedah, 89 pounds; Little Tom, 90; Fuero, 92; Alethia Allen, Tancred, 95; Balk Line, Frontman, Morte Fonse, 98; Text, 101; Jamboree, 103; Ganelon, 104; Paul Pry, 107.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Connie Lee, 89 pounds, What Next, 92; Mellie, Timorah, 95; Roy Carruthers, 98; Goldie Locks, 100; Red, 103; Haphazard, 104; Cannonade, 106.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Oscaro and Bromo, $10; Candy, $7; Beware, $4; Olean, $3; field, $5.

Second race—Domingo, $20; Hanlon, $12; Banquo II., $10; Dare II., $8; field, $4.

Third race—Waldorf, $15; Holy Number, $10; Banquo II., $8; Sister Clara, $3; field, $4.

Fourth race—Paul Pry, $15; Jamboree, $12; Necedah, $8; Balkline, $5; field, $5.

Fifth race—Roy Carruthers, $15; What Next, $12; Haphazard, $6; Goldie Locks and Mellie, $5 each; field, $4.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28.—Today's races resulted as follows:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Bust Up, 114 pounds [Worthington], 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Mrs. Bradshaw, 104 [L. Smith], 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Dick Deneath, 114 [J. Taylor], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¼. Fawn Knight, Henry Owsley, and Nectar also ran. Frontenac and Faugh-a-Ballagh left at post.

Second race, selling, ⅞ mile—Bob Clampett, 104 pounds [Hinkey], 5 to 2 and even, won; Metaire, 98 [Willhite], 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Cochina, 101 [C. Slaughter], 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:33¾. Revenue, Panjandrum, and Martha Griffin also ran.

Third race, selling, ⅞ mile—Dick Behan, 110 pounds [L. Smith], 13 to 10 and 3 to 5, won; Bravo, 98 [C. Combs], 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Hush, 104 [Willhite], 13 to 2, third. Time, 1:33½. Jack Martin, Gold Corn, Emma Mac, and Uncle Abb also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Haroldine, 99 pounds [Willhite], 16 to 5 and even, won; Helen H. Gardner, 94 [Rector], 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Overalle, 99 [C. Slaughter], 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:47. St. Agnes and Laura Cotta also ran.

Fifth race, selling ¾ mile—Pelleas, 107 pounds [McHugh], 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Mamie G., 99 [L. Smith], 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Bridget, 109 [Willhite], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¾. May Ashley, Earl Bug, Kowalski, Glee Boy, and Mercury also ran.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Lord Zeni, 99 pounds [Willhite], 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, won; Goshen, 98 [Murphy], 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, second; Fervor, 103 [C. Slaughter], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:16½. Flexible also ran.

OPENING OF THE STATE FAIR.

Only Two Races Called and Neither of Them Finished.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The State Fair opened today rather inauspiciously. There was a drizzling rain much of the day, and thousands were kept away. It was Children's day and about 2,200 children swarmed over the grounds. Probably a thousand adults were there. If the weather clears up there is every prospect of a large attendance during the rest of the week.

The exhibits in all departments, notwithstanding the prevailing business depression, are good; in many departments they surpass all former displays. There are so many draft horses and cattle that great difficulty has been experienced in taking care of them.

Only two races were put on this afternoon and neither was finished. The track was heavy, though it will be in fine condition tomorrow if there is no more rain. The summary of today's races follows:

Trotting, 2:30 class, purse $500:

Woodfund	5	3	1	1
Vida	3	1	2	2
Nettie K.	1	2	5	8
Amberlight	2	5	6	7
Dr. Wilkes	7	6	3	3
Hopper Grass	8	7	4	4
Jo Kent	4	8	7	5
Sallie Walters	6	4	9	6
Loafer	9	9	8	9

Time—2:28½; 2:26¾; 2:19¾; 2:22¼.

Pacing, 2:12 class, purse $800:

Sulphide	2	1	1
Last Hope	1	2	9
Babbette	6	6	2
Captain Crouch	10	3	4
Russy Clay	5	5	3
Wheeler F.	3	7	7
Daisy B.	4	4	5
Charlie Fewel	8	9	6
Ryanoldo	7	10	8
Iowa Joe	9	8	11
Sandy Boy	11	11	10
Miss Finley	dis		
Tom Webster	dis		
Adam	dis		
Charton	dis		
Tabernacle	dis		

Time—2:11¼; 2:11½; 2:14¼.

CHAMPIONS TO GO AFTER MARKS.

New England Breeders' Meeting Opens at Readville.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28.—When the grand circuit steppers opened the new trotting park at Readville last month the track was far from being a fast one. The trotting has improved materially in the month that has passed since the crack horses were there, and there is a prospect of some lively work this week.

John R. Gentry has been engaged to go against his record of 2:00½ on Thursday, and the champion is still in the same superb form he carried last week at Portland. The other crack pacers, including Star Pointer, who holds the honors for three heats; Joe Patchen, and Robert J., both ex-champions now, and Frank Agan meet in the free-for-all on Wednesday for a purse of $2,500.

The only trotter able to beat 2:10 is Fantasy, and she will attempt the almost impossible task of lowering the record of 2:03¾ for that gait tomorrow. The meeting which began today is the regular annual program of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, which owns the park. There is a long card, which makes it necessary to have a morning as well as an afternoon session. Three classes for young trotters and pacers were disposed of this forenoon, the one for 3-year-olds proving close between two foals of Ralph Wilkes. The afternoon sport drew a larger crowd, though it threatened to rain at any minute. Alcedalia slipped up in the third heat of the 2:15 trot, but ended the race as she pleased in the next mile. Roan Wilkes was master of a strong field in the 2:10 pace, Bumps being the only one able to get near him.

The 2:40 trot was the most interesting event of the day, as Page and Vanzandt were to renew the rivalry begun in New York earlier this month. The mare had won an unexpected victory at Fleetwood, and was well backed here, as she had not met with a defeat since she made her début last spring. The first heat this afternoon proved disastrous for Vanzandt, as she made a bad break in trying to outfoot Page to the quarter, and did not recover in time to save her distance. Page had matters his own way with Vanzandt in the stable. The summaries:

Free-for-all class, trotting, yearlings, purse $600, mile dash:
Milliner, br. f., by Electricity—Dusty Miller, by Triceps [Trout] 1
Alavalo, br. c., by Antevels [Delano] 2
Earlton, b. c., by Cornell [Smith] 3
Time—3:05¾.

Free-for-all class, pacing, 2-year-olds, purse $600:
Moneymaker, g. f., by Wanamaker—D. B. H., by Davis—Crockett [Hanson] 1 1
Jack Fullerton, b. c. [Dumond] 2 2
Time—2:29; 2:29¼.

Free-for-all class, trotting, 3-year-olds, Stallion Produce Stake, $2,085:
Pooh-Bah, br. g., by Ralph Wilkes—Kenilworth, by Richmond [Palmer] 2 2 1 1 1
Bellisant, ch. f., by Ralph Wilkes [Trout] 1 1 2 2 2
Clementine, b. f. [Gillies] 3 dis
Decoration, b. g. [Freeman] dis
Time—2:21; 2:23; 2:21; 2:21½; 2:20¾.

2:15 class, trotting, purse $2,000:
Alcidalia, b. m., by Sir Walter Jr.—Comees Sister, by Daniel Lambert [Dore] 1 1 7 1
Sirock, b. g., by Coronet [Baggs] 2 2 1 3
Quartermarch, br. s. [Snyder] 6 3 2 2
King Albert, br. s. [Tyson] 3 4 3 4
Dennis, br. g. [Miller] 4 6 5 5
Benton M., ch. s. [Houghton] 5 5 4 6
Token, b. m. [Dumond] 7 7 6 dis
Germaine, b. s. [Carmichael] 8 8 dr
Time—2:13¼; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:14½.

2:10 class, pacing, purse $2,000:
Roan Wilkes, r. s., by Tennessee Wilkes—Saluda, by Cooper's Jug [Baggs] 1 1 1
Bumps, b. g. [D. Wilson] 2 2 2
Oddity, ch. s. [O'Neill] 3 6 4
Gil Curry, g. g. [Golden] 7 4 3
Veta, b. m. [Nitz] 4 5 6
George Clair, b. s. [McDonald] 5 7 5
Berkshire Courier, b. g. [Miller] 6 9 7
Merrill, ch. s. [Merrill] 9 8 8
Sphinxetta, b. m. [Spear] 8 3 dis
Mascot Jr., b. g. [Cheney] dis
Time—2:09¾; 2:08¼; 2:10.

2:40 class, trotting, the Tryo Purse, $2,000:
Page, b. g., by Polonius-Dubois mare untraced [Fleming] 1 1 1
Straight Line, b. m. [Miller] 2 2 3
Mickey, r. s. [Golden] 3 3 2
Van Zandt, b. m. [Devereaux] dis
Autobar, g. g. [Brady] dis
Peter, ch. g. [McCarthy] dis
Time—2:13; 2:14½; 2:20¾.

FIVE ACCIDENTS AT ILLINOIS.

Fullenweder's Collar-Bone Is Broken and He Has to Retire.

Champaign, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Today's practice put a damper on the enthusiasm of the football rooters, as there were five bad accidents. A. E. Fullenwider, who was sure of the position of left half back, had his collarbone broken in a scrimmage and will be out of the game for the rest of the season. Fullenwider was the best ground gainer on the field, and his loss will be greatly felt. McKee, Keener, Enochs, and Forbes were also badly hurt, and none of them can play for at least a week. As the first game is to be played on Saturday the substitutes will have to do some hard work.

Results at Windsor.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28.—Three out of five favorites won at Windsor today. The weather was threatening and cool and the track muddy. The summaries:

First race, 11-16 mile—James V. Carter won, Borderer second, Amber third. Time, 1:13.

Second race, ⅝ mile—Wrangling Duchess won, Hickey second, Roseberry third. Time, 1:07¼.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Miss Kitty won, Pete Kelly second, Eona Schoenfeld third. Time, 1:19½.

Fourth race, 11-16 mile—Hardenburg won, Onaretto second; Queen Albia third. Time, 1:12¼.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Pete Kitchen won; Old Dominion second, Coranella third. Time, 1:19½.

Stake Events at Morris Park.

New York, Sept. 28.—The following dates and stakes are announced for the autumn meeting of the Westchester Racing Association:

Oct. 13—Nursery handicap, 2 years, 6 furlongs, $4,000.

Jerome Handicap, 3 years, 1¼ miles, $2,500.

Oct. 15—Hurricana, selling, 2 years, 5 furlongs, $2,000; Belle Meade, condition 3 years, 7 furlongs, $2,000.

Oct. 17—Bronx High Weight Handicap, all ages, 6 furlongs, $2,000; Manhattan Handicap, 3 years and up, 1¼ miles, $2,000.

Oct. 20—Castleton, selling, 2 years, 5 furlongs, $2,000; Hunter Handicap, 3 years, 1¼ miles, $2,500.

Oct. 22—Rancocas, condition 2 years, 6 furlongs, $2,000; Ramapo Handicap, 3 years, 1 mile, $2,000.

Oct. 24—Westchester, high weight, all ages, 6½ furlongs, $2,000; Municipal Handicap, 3 years and up, 1¾ miles, $2,500.

Oct. 26—Champagne, condition 2 years, 6 furlongs, $4,000; Fairview, selling, 3 years, 1 1-16 miles, $2,000.

Oct. 29—Silverbrook, selling, 2 years, 5½ furlongs, $2,000; Woodburn, selling, 3 years, 7 furlongs, $2,000.

Oct. 31—Fordham high weight, all ages, 7 furlongs, $2,000; Turf and Field, 3 years and up, 2 miles, $3,000.

Nov. 3—Auction, selling, 3 years and up, 7 furlongs, $1,500; White Plains, 2 years, 6 furlongs, $4,000; Morris Park Handicap, 3 years, 1½ miles, $2,000.

The steeplechases and hurdle races to be run by the New York Steeplechase Association will take place on Oct. 14 and 21.

Entries for Woodlawn Handicap.

New York, Sept. 28.—Following are the weights for the Woodlawn Handicap, to be run at Gravesend on Thursday:

Buck Massie, 123 pounds; Requital, 120; Gotham, 118; Belmar, 115; Keenan, 110; One I Love, 109; Roundsman, Rubicon, 101; Peep o' Day, 104; Agitator, Lucania, 101; Charade, Pearl Song, Lady Diamond, Peacemaker, 95; Arapahoe, 93; King William II., 92; Hailstone, Argentina, 90.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Setfast, $25; Scarfpin, $18; Swamp Angel and Regulator, $15 each; Passover, $12; field, $3.

Second race—Halfling, $20; Sir Francis, $18; Declare, $12; field, $8.

Third race—Cleophus, $25; Divide and Tragedian, $15 each; Passover, $12; Flying Squadron, $5; Break o' Day, $4; Maxine Elliott, $3.

Fourth race—Belmar, $25; Lake Shore and Tinge, $15 each; Connoisseur, $10; Brandywine and Howard Mann, $8 each; field, $5.

Fifth race—Harry Reed, $25; Tom Cromwell, $15; Rubicon, $10; Agitator, $6; Tremargo, $5; Arapahoe, $4; field, $4.

Sixth race—No pooling.

Rain Stops First Day's Racing.

Louisville Ky., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The fall meeting of the Louisville Driving Association was to have begun today, but because of steady rains the events were declared off. Four events are on tomorrow's card.

ONE MORE FOR 'VARSITY

MORTIMER, TACKLE OF THE '95 SIMPSON ELEVEN, ARRIVES.

Matriculates for the First Quarter in the Morning and Is Out Practicing with the Team in the Afternoon—Is a Valuable Acquisition to the Club—Looks a Thorough Knight of the Gridiron—English High and 'Varsity Play Today.

Fortune continues to smile upon Capt. Roby and his team of football players at the University of Chicago, and little by little an eleven is being built up which may yet make a bold play for championship honors.

Yesterday Mortimer, tackle on last year's team at Simpson College, Iowa, made his appearance on the campus and registered for work during the next quarter. He came out for football practice in the afternoon and was the center of observation for those who are watching every development in the 'varsity team. The new man made a favorable impression by his appearance, as he thoroughly looks a knight of the gridiron. He weighs 176 pounds now in playing attire, but it is thought he will train about ten pounds heavier in a couple of weeks. He will be given a trial at guard in this afternoon's game.

Coy, half back on the team of '94, was also out for the first time in two weeks, and promises now to come out regularly for daily practice. He will be an invaluable acquisition for the team and will make its strength behind the line doubly sure.

This afternoon at 3:30 on Marshall field 'varsity will line up against the boys from the Chicago English High and Manual Training School. The teams will play as follows:

'Varsity.	Position.	English High.
Firth	Right end	Talbot
Anderson	Right end.	
Roby	Right tackle	Hulke
Burchard	Right guard	Skunmin
Davis	Center	Werdling
Leighton	Center.	
Webb	Left guard	Miller
Mortimer	Left guard.	
Kennedy	Left tackle	Washington
Cleveland	Left end	McCallister
Clark	Quarter back	Libby
Johnston	Right half back	Walker
Coy	Right half back	
Gardner	Left half back	Boley
Herschberger	Full back	Stillman

YALE'S ANSWER TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Not Made Public but Known to Be a Refusal.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—It is settled that the answer of Yale to the football challenge issued by the University of Pennsylvania to Yale will not be given out here. Yale's answer has been sent to the Philadelphia university. Yesterday there was a conference of the Yale coachers and leading players. Walter Camp, ex-Capt. Thorn, Capt. Murphy, and Phil Stillman, the old center rush, were present and a decision was arrived at. It was sent tonight to the University of Pennsylvania, and the management of that university will make it public after its receipt. It will probably arrive there tomorrow. It can be stated on the highest authority that Yale's answer is a refusal to meet the University of Pennsylvania on the gridiron this fall.

Today the worst incident that has occurred on the Yale field this year took place. Three players were driven from the regular practice by injuries. W. D. Scranton, '98, of this city was the worst hurt. He received a deep cut over the left eye. It bled profusely and a number of stitches were taken in it. Eugene Hale of Elsorth, Me., also sustained a forehead cut, and B. L. Cadwalder of San Francisco wrenched his knee badly. Scranton and Hale came into the city, where their injuries were dressed, but Cadwalder remained at the field till the close of the practice. He will be able to play in a day or two. Hale will play in a couple of days, but Scranton is not likely to appear on the gridiron for some time, if he plays again this season.

For the Benefit of C. A. A.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The ex-collegiates of Minneapolis and St. Paul have organized a football eleven for the express purpose of playing a game with the Chicago Athletic Association. The Chicago boys will come to Minneapolis for the contest, and they will meet such men as Heffelfinger, Houghton, Jerrems, Van Campen, Pillsbury, and McClung.

Robinson Leaves for Michigan.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 28.—"Jim" Robinson, the famous trainer, formerly identified with the Manhattan Athletic club of New York City, left here tonight for Ann Arbor, Mich., where he will train the University of Michigan football team.

POLO TOURNEY BEGINS AT BUFFALO.

Second Team of Meadowbrook Hunt Club Defeats Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The second team of the Meadowbrook Hunt club defeated the second team of the Buffalo Country club today in the opening game of the annual polo tournament. With eight goals to the good at the opening of the game, because of the handicap, Buffalo was unable to win. The makeup of the teams was

Meadowbrook—No. 1, W. C. Eustis, five goals handicap; No. 2, H. K. Vingut, four goals handicap; No. 3, C. R. Duval, one goal handicap; back, M. R. Duval, five goals handicap.

Buffalo—No. 1, John Graves; No. 2, George Cary, two goals handicap; No. 3, Craig Wadsworth, one goal handicap; back, J. N. Scathered, four goals handicap.

Jack Scathered had not played before for two seasons, but he showed his old-time form today, and there was not a man who could ride him down or make him budge. Wadsworth set the pace in the first period, doing the first goal in twenty seconds. The play was fast all through the first period, Vingut and Eustis doing the best work. The second period was slow, but in the third the game became faster and was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed here. George Cary made a safety in the third period, which cost the Buffalo team one-quarter of a goal. Chairman H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association, was the referee. All of the society people of Buffalo were at the Country club to witness the game. The summary:

Goal.	Player.	Minutes.
FIRST PERIOD.		
1.	Wadsworth, Buffalo	1-3
2.	Vingut, Meadowbrook	9¼
3.	Eustis, Meadowbrook	2
4.	Vingut, Meadowbrook	1
5.	M. Duval, Meadowbrook	4
6.	Vingut, Meadowbrook	4
SECOND PERIOD.		
1.	M. Duval, Meadowbrook	8
2.	Eustis, Meadowbrook	½
3.	Eustis, Meadowbrook	½
4.	Vingut, Meadowbrook	4
5.	Eustis, Meadowbrook	3
6.	Eustis, Meadowbrook	½
THIRD PERIOD.		
1.	Vingut, Meadowbrook	3
2.	Eustis, Meadowbrook	8
3.	Cary, Buffalo	1
4.	Graves, Buffalo	1½
5.	Graves, Buffalo	1

Goals earned—Buffalo, 4; Meadowbrook, 13. Allowed by handicap—Buffalo, 8; Meadowbrook, 0. Lost by penalty—Buffalo, ¼. Total—Buffalo, 11¾; Meadowbrook, 13.

OLD ATHENS TO THE NEW ATHENS.

Mayor Quincy of Boston Presented with Handsome Medals.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28.—There was an interesting gathering in the Mayor's office at 10:30 o'clock today, when Mayor Quincy received a delegation that had been commissioned to bring to him, the chief magistrate of the American Athens, the testimonials of regard and appreciation from the Mayor of ancient Athens. The Rev. Peter MacQueen of Somerville, who was specially deputized to convey the message and medals, headed the delegation.

In an appropriate speech he presented to the Mayor the two medals, one of gold and the other of bronze. On the obverse side of the bronze medal is a head of Olympian Jove and a depiction of Olympia.

WESTERN TURF CONGRESS MEETS.

All of the Members Have Representatives in Attendance.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28.—The Western Turf Congress, the governing body of the Western American turf, went into executive session at the Fair Grounds at noon today. The following tracks were represented:

St. Louis Fair Association, by C. C. Maffitt and Robert Hall; Latonia, Memphis, by Capt. J. H. Rees; Latonia, by Mr. Hopper; Ingleside, Cal., by Ed Corrigan; and Oakley, by M. Simmerton. Nashville, Little Rock, Ideal Park, Wis., Hawthorne, Roby, and the other Indiana tracks were also represented by proxy.

The chief business which will come up before the congress will be the election of officers.

AMUSEMENTS.

While the plays of Henry Guy Carleton never go deeply into the causes of human affairs, he has in more than one instance shown that he can sketch the events of common, everyday existence with a light hand, and throw over them a soft, kindly light of romance. In his latest play, "Two Men of Business," which was produced at McVicker's Theater last evening by Messrs. E. M. and Joseph Holland, he has been true to this distinguishing faculty as a playwright, and written a pleasing sketch of American manners. But the material with which he had to deal was almost too heavy and cumbersome for his superficial methods.

Bonds and legacies, railroad stocks, dividends, and corners are sordid matters at best, and they can seldom be given more than a subsidiary interest on the stage. This Mr. Carleton has been able to in former works, but in this instance they have well nigh swamped him. For all "Two Men of Business" contains a number of delightful scenes, several well drawn characters, and a deal of crisp dialogue it limps most distressingly.

Mr. Carleton was doubtless aware of the weakness of his plot when he refused to give out in advance of the performance any hint of its import. It will hardly bear telling, but, in a word, it chiefly concerns the fortunes of two sisters, one of whom is good and ingenuous and the other wicked and full of deceit. They both love the same man and the "two men of business" are arrayed on two sides, for and against him. It is needless to say that the author sees to it everything comes out happily in the end.

The character which Mr. Carleton promised to invent for Mr. E. G. Holland is not all one could wish. It lacks strength and definiteness in the first act of the play, and not even Mr. Holland's admirable art can bridge over this gap in the dramatist's work. Mr. Joseph Holland has a part which very slightly taxes his powers, but he plays it with his accustomed care. The acting was, however, good throughout. Miss Oliver discovered rare power as the wicked sister, and both Miss Lamison and Miss Radcliff earned much more than passing mention.

* * *

Almost every one of the vaudeville houses has this week some special feature which is more than commonly interesting. Biondi, notwithstanding he fell somewhat short of expectations, is a popular favorite at the Schiller; in other respects the bill is an entertaining one, much above the average in quality. At Hopkins' South Side Theater Papinta, the "myriad dancer," is pleasing large audiences. A number of new views have aroused fresh interest in the vitascope; and "Master and Man" is well presented by the stock company. "Si Plunkard," a familiar comedy, and a number of clever specialties are the bill at the West Side house. The Russell brothers, eccentric Irish comedians, and Zelina Rawlston, an attractive vocalist, head a long and entertaining bill at the new Olympic theater. John W. Ransone's impersonations of well-known political celebrities, and the aerial ballet are delighting those who go to the Chicago Opera-House. The Masonic Temple Roof Garden is finishing the last week of the summer season with a strong bill of which Josephine Sabel is the most popular feature. At Sam T. Jack's his favorite farce, "My Uncle," still holds forth, and seems to be a source of much merriment. The McDonough trio of comedians and Tiddlewinks are the funmakers at the Royal; and at Kohl and Middleton's Clark Street Museum Clarence White and the three-headed woman are the principal curiosities.

* * *

Otis Skinner presented his new play, "A Soldier of Fortune," at the Grand Opera-House last evening. The story is purely romantic, and is laid in Florence in the latter part of the fifteenth century. It will be reviewed more at length in a later issue.

Contrary to the announcement made, the management has decided to present this play only for the first half of the week. The latter half will be devoted to Sheakspearean plays. On Thursday evening Mr. Skinner will play "Romeo and Juliet," on Friday, "Hamlet"; at the Saturday matinée "Romeo and Juliet," and on Saturday evening he will once again essay "Richard III."

* * *

In the autumn season of opera at Covent Garden, which opens on Oct. 19, and for which Sig. Tamagno has been engaged as one of the principal singers, two operas by Leoncavallo will be given a first English hearing. These are: "I Medici," brought out in Milan three years ago; and "Chatterton," produced in Rome early in the present year.

* * *

Mme. Carreno, the pianist, is mentioned as included among the soloists with the Chicago Orchestra early in February. Prior to arriving in this country in January Mme. Carreno will play a series of concerts in Russia. Her American engagements include appearances with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

* * *

Mme. Moriani delivered a lecture on the voice last evening in Steinway Recital Hall before an invited audience, made up mainly of professionals and members of the Amateur Musical club. Illustrations from Brahms, Grieg, Verdi, and other composers were given by Mlle. Verlet.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The New Century Theater was dedicated here tonight. Undoubtedly it is one of the most sumptuous places of amusement in the West.

The theater proper is the heart of a marble building, which is said to have cost $3,000,000. It is located at Ninth and Olive streets, on one of the most desirable corners in the city. Olive street is the Fifth avenue of St. Louis, and is adorned every fair day by more beautiful women than may be seen in any city of the South, for be it known St. Louis is rather proud of this Southern distinction.

The fashionable march of the city has been in the direction of the place chosen for this new theater, and the want of a modern theater like the Century has been felt keenly in St. Louis for a long time, the proof of which was evidenced by the success of tonight. The quality and brilliancy of the attendance were remindful of a grand opera occasion. The managers of the new house are Al Hayman of the Knickerbocker Theater, New York, and Will J. Davis of the Columbia Theater, Chicago. The theater is modern in every detail and presents a most fascinating picture of refined decoration. The coloring scheme is one of green and gold. It is one of the two theaters in America which is without a post in the auditorium. The chairs are twenty-two inches wide and the spaces between almost as great as in the aisles of an ordinary theater. The proscenium is a series of receding arches, decorated in relief work in colors and in gilding, and makes a rich frame for the stage pictures. On either side of the arch on golden grounds are paintings representing tragedy, folly, music, and the dance. The balcony and gallery fronts are brilliant and graceful. They are in relief plaster, picked out in tones of soft green and yellow and lavishly gilded. The entrance is rich in marble and bronze.

Nothing could be more beautiful than the interior picture of this theater last night. Over 2,000 electric lights made a diamond blaze of the dome, proscenium arch, gallery, and balcony fronts and beautifully embellished walls. The attraction was Charles Frohman's Empire Stock company in H. G. Carleton's comedy drama, "Liberty Hall." Al Hayman was present from New York, as was also his partner, Will J. Davis of Chicago, and a number of theatrical and literary notables from the home cities of both. Mr. Hayman says the Century is the best booked theater in America. He will leave for home peculiarly happy over his latest charge, the new Century.

There were no special ceremonies at the opening. The beautiful new curtain rolled up and the performance began, and everything proceeded smoothly. Altogether it was one of the most significant and enjoyable nights in the history of St. Louis amusement life. The Century is destined to be the home of the best theatrical productions and be a profit and delight to those engaged in theatrical managing and performance as well as the general public.

* * *

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 28.—The new Academy of Music was opened in this city tonight under the management of Nixon and Zimmermann, the Philadelphia managers. The new lessees have expended $50,000 in improvements. Sousa's "El Capitan," rendered by the DeWolf Hopper opera company, was the stage attraction.

Philadelphians Again Beaten.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28.—The Philadelphia cricketers were defeated in the second match with the Australians today by an inning and seventy-one runs. The home eleven improved in their batting in the second inning, having evidently gotten over their stage fright of the first inning.

GARDINER TO THE FRONT

CHICAGO MAN DEFEATS A FIELD OF CRACK RIDERS.

Some Great Cycle Races Are Held at Trenton, N. J.—John S. Johnson Breaks Exhibition Mile Record—Michael Lowers World's Marks for Three, Four, and Five Miles—Ziegler's Arm Is Again Broken and He Is Forced to Retire.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Gardiner took the mile open today in a large field of the best men of the country. Cooper won the two-mile handicap from scratch, beating Bald, Gardiner, and Church from the same mark. Gardiner ran second in the contest, but was robbed of his position by poor judging. Johnson broke the exhibition mile record, and Michael the three, four, and five mile world's records, all at the national circuit meet at the great inter-State fair. It was a great day's sport.

Michael, the little Welchman, paced by a number of multicycles, broke the three, four, and five mile records of Gardiner, made Oct. 14 last year at Louisville. Michael did 5:51 for the three, 7:52 for the four, 9:58 1-5 for five miles, breaking 5:55 3-5, 7:58 2-5, and 10:01 1-5. An unfortunate accident in a heat of the two-mile handicap, caused by Teddie Goodman of New York, resulted in the retirement of Ziegler again by reason of a broken arm, the same arm that was broken at South Bend last year.

Johnson's exhibition ride in 1:47 is the exhibition work record. The heats of the mile open developed a few surprises other than the defeat of John S. Johnson by Arthur Gardiner, presaging the final. For the final Cooper had the pole, Kizer, Butler, Gardiner, Ziegler, Bald, Jack, Johnson, Callihan, Maddox, Mertens, and Clarke, the last four having qualified for pacemaking in the four heats. No pacemaker was employed, special prizes being offered at the quarter posts.

Callihan won the first quarter by good riding, Clarke led at the half-mile, and Mertens at the three-quarters. Cooper was well to the front throughout, Bald about the center, Gardiner also back, none of the big men fighting for the quarters. Bald was to the front swinging the turn, but was sifted back by the bunch, and closed in down the stretch. Down the stretch Gardiner worked out to the front, with Tommie Butler in hot pursuit.

Cooper, Kizer, Bald, Ziegler, Johnson, and Callihan all were in hot pursuit, a pretty fight resulting right to the tape. Gardiner won from Butler, as did he from Bald back in the Ohio circuit in 1895. Cooper and Kizer were very close for third, Cooper winning, and Bald, Ziegler, and Johnson were in order. The time, 2:14 3-5, is fast for this class of race, practically unpaced. The summaries:

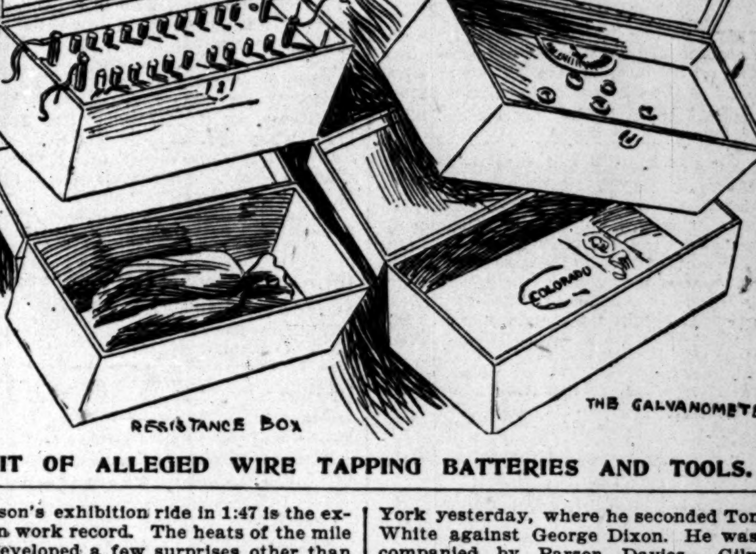
Mile open, professional—Gardiner won, Tom Butler second, Cooper third, Kizer fourth. Time, 2:14 3-5.

Mile open, amateur—Ray Dawson won, Joe Harrison second, Walter M. Trott third. Time, 2:17.

Half-mile handicap, amateur—Ray Dawson, Boonton, won; W. M. Trott, 20 yards, second; H. G. Gardiner, 50 yards, third. Time, 1:13 1-5.

Two-mile handicap, professional—Tom Cooper, scratch, won; Starbuck, 40 yards, second; Bowler, 140 yards, third; Bald, scratch, fourth. Time, 4:43 4-5.

Two-mile handicap, amateur—Harry J. Gormley, 240 yards, won; E. C. Humphrey, 170 yards, second; H. Reed, 170 yards, third. Time, 2:43 3-5.



KIT OF ALLEGED WIRE TAPPING BATTERIES AND TOOLS.

NO MONEY IN COLISEUM MEETS.

National Exhibition Company Is Not Likely to Give Any More.

There is but little probability that any more race meets will be held at the Coliseum. The National Cycle Exhibition company, under whose management the three meets have been held, has lost in all $6,713.86, and its members do not feel disposed to sink any more money in a scheme which has been a loss from the first and which has since shown no signs of becoming a paying venture.

The $6,713.86 lost on the three meets was caused by the great expense of renting the building and the poor attendance at the races. The company, besides paying the cost of building the track and advertising the meets, gives 33 1-3 per cent of the box office receipts for the use of the building. The prizes given the winners have also amounted to a large sum and helped considerably to place the company in debt.

The twentyfour-hour race alone cost about $2,000, $1,000 being paid in prizes and an equal amount going to the pacemakers, they getting $50 for each team, of which about thirty were employed, to pace the great race, bringing, with the cost of feeding them, the total expense of the race up to about $1,000.

But the prime cause of the loss was the poor attendance. While thousands of spectators have attended each meet the number was far too small to overbalance the big expense, and the company has reached the conclusion that the Coliseum is too far out of the way for the people to go to the meets in numbers large enough to make it pay. Good racing was given, the riders were of the star class, the prizes hung up were large, and many records shattered, but the track was too far south to draw people from all sections of the city. If it had been more centrally located, in the opinion of many wheelmen, the building would not have held the people.

George K. Barrett, one of the members of the company, said yesterday he thought the meets would be abandoned; that the company had lost a large sum and that its members were not in favor of holding another. He gave as his reason the poor attendance and the big expense involved.

Sam Miles, another of the company, in regard to the abandonment of the meets said: "No, I do not think there will be another race meet at the Coliseum this year. We gave good racing and tried to make it pay, but we could not get the crowds and the receipts did not cover the expense. However, the company is not dead and will be heard from again. We will have a meeting tomorrow and decide upon the matter, and also, I think, assess the members of the company."

Mr. Miles said further the company had considered for a long time building a track of its own centrally located enough to draw larger crowds. He said a site had not been selected, but it would probably be on the West Side, and that the track and seats would be covered with a corrugated iron roof and lighted by electricity, and if built would be first-class in every particular.

HE GIVES LONG ODDS ON BRYAN.

Will Wallace Purchases a Colt with a Political Bet Thrown In.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Holloway brothers have sold to William M. Wallace a bay yearling colt by Onondaga, dam Patty. If Bryan wins Wallace is to pay Holloway brothers $2,000. In the event that McKinley is elected President, Holloway brothers get only $500. This is the best odds yet given here in an election bet. The colt is valued at $750.

JOCKEY CLUB'S SEVERE SENTENCES.

Comes Down Hard on Persons Who Have Been Infringing Rules.

New York, Sept. 28.—The stewards of the Jockey club held a meeting this afternoon and took severe action against a number of people who have been infringing on the club's rules. Among other things the stewards did was to rule Riley Grannan off the turf.

Jockey Martin was suspended and the suspension may be made permanent. Dr. A. Burrow was ruled off the courses of all associations racing under the rules of the Jockey club. Jockey Fred Taral was reprimanded and ordered to refund a present of $500 which he had received. All entries of W. Wallace will hereafter be refused.

In regard to the Grannan case it was resolved that Grannan be warned and ruled off the turf for offering and making presents to jockeys in violation of the rules of racing. Dr. A. Burrow was ruled off until such time as he shall be willing to answer the stewards of the Jockey club all questions respecting the charges of corrupt practice which he has made.

It was also decided by the stewards that all other charges of corrupt practices upon courses of associations licensed by the Racing Commission be referred to counsel with a view of bringing such charges before the Racing Commission for investigation.

According to the evidence submitted to the stewards Jockey Fred Taral received a present of $500 during the season of 1895 in violation of the rules of racing. Owing to Taral's universally accepted good character the stewards announced he was merely reprimanded and ordered to refund the money, and all jockeys are warned that the penalty for accepting presents will hereafter be strictly enforced.

An order was adopted and ordered sent to the Secretaries of the Brooklyn Jockey club, the Queens County Jockey club, and the Westchester Association that any owner or stable employé who directly bets on any horse owned or trained or in care of such persons shall be ruled off.

HARRY GILMORE IS HOME AGAIN.

Says White Should Have Been Declared the Winner.

Prof. Harry Gilmore returned from New York yesterday, where he seconded Tommy White against George Dixon. He was accompanied by Parson Davies. Gilmore said White had all the best of the contest, and that had it been twenty-five rounds instead of twenty Tommy would have won. The latter left the ring without a mark, while Dixon's nose and mouth were badly swollen and his left eye nearly closed. The referee's decision did not meet with the approval of the crowd, as it thought White should have been named the winner.

White Declines Another Match.

New York, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Tom O'Rourke tried to match White and Dixon over again, but the former declined. It was his intention to have the men meet in a twenty-five round bout in the Broadway Athletic club on Nov. 1. By this time he thought that Dixon would be able to regain some of his lost form.

Yacht Race Is Postponed.

The second of the match races between the sloop yachts, Genevieve and Peri, which was to have been sailed yesterday, was postponed on account of the high wind and sea. It will be sailed tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock over the Columbia course. The wind was blowing at a rate of forty miles an hour when the sailors came down to the docks yesterday, and it was decided that the boats could not round the course within the time limit of three hours.

Games Again Postponed.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 28.—The two games to be played yesterday between Cincinnati and Chicago were postponed on account of rain and rain again today prevented them from playing. If the weather permits the clubs will play tomorrow and Wednesday.

Sporting Notes.

The Chicago Cycling club has abandoned its annual trip to the De Soto Hills, near St. Louis.

May W. was a "hot thing" at Oakley yesterday and was played heavily in the foreign book at Ideal Park. She was never heard from in the call.

Charles Cougle has purchased Ulysses, by Falsetto, dam by Prince Charlie, from Ed Brown ("Brown Dick") of Louisville, Ky. The colt arrived at Ideal Park last night. Price private.

Entry blanks for the ten-mile professional road race, to be held Oct. 10 over the Garfield boulevard course, have been mailed to all cycling clubs belonging to the Cook County Cyclists' Association and the Associated Cycling clubs of Chicago. Additional blanks can be had from Capt. C. E. Jones of the South Side Cycling club, No. 4816 Grand boulevard.

Frank Waller, the long-distance rider, who finished second in the twenty-four hour race at the Coliseum last Friday night, will attempt to lower the record for the Elgin-Aurora course. The date of the attempt has not yet been definitely settled, but Waller will make the ride some day this week, and is confident he will reduce the present record.

Tom Eck, in company with John S. Johnson and little Michael, the celebrated Welsh rider, together with fourteen other racing men, will arrive in Chicago tonight. They will participate in the dedication exercises of the Garfield Park track Oct. 3.

The First Regiment Cycling club and the First Regiment Athletic club have consolidated and will hereafter be known as the First Regiment Athletic Association. The new association has a membership of over 500, and belongs to the Cook County Cyclists' Association.

A large delegation of Chicago riders, both amateur and professional, will leave today for Springfield, to ride in the races there Saturday, the closing day of the State fair, and the last big meet on the Illinois circuit. Among those who will go are Earl W. Peabody, D. Fitzpatrick, J. Frosch, and Walter Simkin, besides several other well-known riders. Peabody, Frosch, and Simkin will ride for records. Fred Gerlach will referee.

PRAISE FOR THE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

President of National Prison Association Urges Its Extension.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 28.—The real business of the National Prison Association began this morning with a meeting of the Wardens' Association. Capt. E. D. Wright of Allegheny presided. The attendance was large.

The annual address of President Nicholson was read by the Secretary, Maj. McClaughry of Pontiac, Ill. President Nicholson lauded the Bertillon system of criminal identification and advocated the establishment, in conjunction with the Association of Chiefs of Police, of a central bureau for furnishing and receiving information regarding the criminal classes.

At the Chaplains' Association meeting the President, the Rev. G. H. Hickox, read his annual report and was followed by Chaplain Thom of Huntsville, Tex., who delivered an address on "The Spirit and Action of the Prison Chaplain."

At the session this evening Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Wisconsin delivered an address, the central idea of which was that the lessening of crime must depend upon education. Samuel J. Barrows, United States Commissioner on the International Prison Commission, said that in France and Belgium the Massachusetts system of probation had been adopted, and that some improvements upon it were contemplated by both these countries, and these improvements could be taken advantage of by the United States.

A resolution was adopted commending the State Department and Congress for becoming adherents of the International Prison congress.

FLYING MAIL POUCH KILLS A MAN.

James Jones, an Old Resident of Kouts, Ind., Meets Death.

Valparaiso, Ind., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Word was received here today that James Jones, an old resident of Kouts, this county, was killed by being struck on the head by a mail pouch thrown from a Pan-Handle train.

BUNKO MEN ARE NABBED.

GEORGE A. PECK EXPOSES THE SWINDLE IN GETTING EVEN.

Scheme in Which He Was Induced to Take an Interest Consisted in an Alleged Wire-Tapping Conspiracy and Plant, with Roseate Prospects in the Way of Advance News on Races and Sure Bets in Other Pool-Rooms.

In seeking to recover money out of which he had been swindled by confidence men claiming to have reduced the wire-tapping business to a fine art, George A. Peck, son of the ex-Alderman, exposed one of the shrewdest bunko games which has been played recently.

Joseph Moffatt, Eugene Munger, Charles Davis, and John Blair are now under indictment on conspiracy charges. Their bogus apparatus has been confiscated. The story is out that scores of Chicago business-men, some of them prominent, have been mulcted for amounts up to $1,000.

The scheme was to get investors with a few hundred dollars to go into a partnership to open a private pool-room on the representation that it was possible to get advance "wires" on the races and then send agents around to other pool-rooms to take "good shots on sure things."

How the Game Was Worked.

Mr. Peck was persuaded to go into the project by Eugene Munger, who said he had paid $50 upon valuable telegraphic instruments necessary for the business and that it would be a great pity to sacrifice the chance of turning dollars over quickly for want of $241 more. Peck was taken to a second story room at No. 551 Wabash avenue, where he was shown the "plant" and was told it would be the receiving point, where all the news from the different tracks would first be received and held long enough to allow members of the firm to go to other pool-rooms and place money.

Mr. Peck was introduced to John Blair, who said he had put $200 into the scheme and was sorry he did not have more.

Another man, Charles Davis, then came into the deal and represented himself as a lineman and an employé of the Western Union, who first received the race news in Chicago, and would give it out earlier to the private coterie. Joseph Moffatt, No. 134 East Van Buren street, who passes as an electrician, was introduced as the man who owned the valuable apparatus, and Mr. Peck's money, which came from a milk route which he had sold out, was paid to him when the syndicate got possession of its outfit.

Wire-Tapping Scheme.

When everything seemed in readiness to begin business Mr. Peck was told an emergency had come up and it was necessary to raise $300. He became suspicious and said he had no more. The gang then took him to the viaduct at Twelfth street and showed him a wire which he was admonished not to be seen looking at. They said this was to be tapped and a connecting wire run into the room in Wabash avenue, and instead of getting private tips from the Western Union through Davis they meant simply to work a steal and stand the chances of getting arrested.

Mr. Peck told his troubles to the M. W. Bonfield Detective Agency, and the room was at once swooped down upon with warrants and attachment papers for the wire-tapping apparatus. Two walnut boxes and several small appliances were seized.

When the apparatus was examined it was found to comprise only empty boxes with carefully arranged knobs, screws, wires, and fixtures, in imitation of costly electric apparatus.

"This is the apparatus we have caught all our suckers with," one of the arrested men said in a burst of confidence, "but it is the first time we ever lost it."

Mr. Peck went before the grand jury and presented the facts. All four men were indicted. The apparatus is held as evidence. William H. McNutt gave bonds for the party.

TO EVANGELIZE GREATER NEW YORK.

Undenominational Effort in This Direction to Be Begun in Cooper Union on Nov. 9.

New York, Sept. 28.—Ministers of all denominations crowded the parlors of Y. M. C. A. Hall this afternoon in response to a call, having for its object the evangelization of Greater New York.

Opinion was divided as to the expediency of holding public meetings in cosmopolitan centers under the auspices of the clergy. After much discussion it was decided to indorse the project of holding public meetings in Cooper Union Hall as a beginning. Meetings in different parts of the city as well as in Brooklyn and Jersey City will follow.

Dwight L. Moody, Mr. Sankey, Mr. Needham, and John McNeil of Aberdeen, Scotland, will open the campaign of evangelization in Cooper Union on Nov. 9.

ADDS WINGS



To a Bicycle

When Cyclists brace their Muscles, brighten their Spirits, regulate their Pulses, clear their Brains and steady their Nerves with the new African tonic-stimulant. In athletics and in all outdoor sports and pastimes the highest results with the least conscious effort follow the use of the great vitalizer and invigorant

Vino-Kolafra

This incomparable preparation develops latent Energy, intensifies and sustains the Heartbeat, retards and deepens the Breathing, restrains tissue combustion under Exertion, prevents Fatigue and has no reaction or bad after-effect. A day's outing with Vino-Kolafra is worth a dozen without it. A tonic unparalleled for feeble Persons and Invalids. Pleasure without Satiety. Work without Exhaustion. Endorsed by Physicians and Scientists.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

The Brunswick Pharmacal Co.
JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Selling Agents,
92 William St., New York.

RESULT OF 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Rambler Bicycles
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.
85 MADISON STREET.

"The Fowler"
Down Town—112 and 114 Dearborn-st. West Side—78-84 Ashland-blvd. South Side—234 & Michigan-blvd. North Side—620 North Clark-st.

FURS Repaired and Renewed
Latest Styles. Lowest Prices.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

DECREASE IS STARTLING.

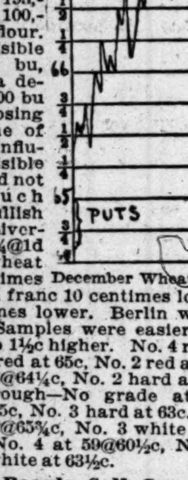
TRADE LOOKED FOR INCREASE IN WHEAT AND FOUND SHORTAGE.

After an Early Break on Easy Cables, Advices of Large World's Shipments, and Heavier Northwestern Receipts December Spurts to 68 Cents—Part of the Advance Is Lost—South Water Street Produce Quotations.

Again the crowd looked for a break in wheat, and early in the day expectations were realized, December declining to 65⅝c, or a loss of ⅝c from Saturday's close, but the visible supply statement was such an overwhelmingly bullish surprise that the market spurted up with sudden rapidity, touching 68c, and then easing off to 67⅝c, showing a net gain of ⅞c for the day. Cudahy, Linn, and W. T. Baker took on more wheat at the break, which was also of much influence with the rank and file. It was one of the most nervous markets on the recent boom. The opening showed a loss of ½@⅝c, with easier continental and Liverpool cables, and unofficial estimates showing heavy world's shipments. Receipts in the Northwest were larger at 1,557 cars, compared with 1,108 cars a week ago, and 1,630 cars a year ago. Amount on ocean passage increased 640,000 bu. Thoman's report estimated the total wheat yield at 435,000,000 bu, somewhat larger than recent estimates, and it cost the price something. New York sold liberally in this market. While offerings were absorbed moderately well the temper of the crowd was very bearish, and with the early news so nearly unanimous on that side the price sagged to 65⅝c. The visible was a poser. Some doubted its correctness. Others had explanations more or less satisfactory, but in the uncertainty the figures took their face value effect, and with the strong bull party backing the market boldly the price shot up, with shorts rushing wildly to cover. While the visible decrease served the purpose of bulling wheat it was not long before second thought suggested that even if the figures were absolutely correct the wheat would no doubt show up in the statement next week.

Visible May Be a Boomerang.

Some of the bulls were afraid it would act as a boomerang. The total visible supply is now 48,715,000 bu, compared with 40,769,000 bu last year, when there was an increase of 1,383,000 bu. London cables reported the French crop 327,000,000, or about sufficient for home requirements. At New York Saturday 140,000 bu were taken for export, and 112,000 bu at out ports. Exports were moderate at 195,000 bu, of which 100,000 bu was in flour. The English visible decreased 35,000 bu, compared with a decrease of 1,000,000 bu last year. Closing cables took some of the edge off the influence of the visible statement, but did not count for much against the bullish enthusiasm. Liverpool came in ¼@1d lower. Paris wheat was 5@15 centimes lower and flour 1 franc 10 centimes lower to 1 franc 30 centimes lower. Berlin was ½@2¼ marks off. Samples were easier early, but closed firm to 1½c higher. No. 4 red sold at 58@63c, No. 3 red at 65c, No. 2 red at 69½c, No. 3 hard at 63@64¼c, No. 2 hard at 65¾@66¾c; billed through—No grade at 59½c, No. 3 red at 64@65c, No. 3 hard at 63c. No. 3 spring sold at 62@65¾c, No. 3 white at 63c; billed through—No. 4 at 59@60½c, No. 3 at 62½@65c, No. 2 white at 63¼c.



December Wheat Range

Elevator People Sell Corn.

There was a better feeling in the corn market and prices advanced ⅛c in spite of free selling by the elevator interests and heavy receipts. There was some outside buying noticed, and St. Louis came forward for quite a lot. Updike was a liberal buyer, and the scalpers did their share towards advancing prices. Counselman bought some May, but sold a lot of December. While the receipts were heavy the withdrawals were unusually large and the bear news of the day had been largely discounted. Wheat had some influence on the bull side and there was a feeling that bottom prices had been reached and better times were to be expected before long. October corn opened at 21⅛c and sold up to a close at 21⅝c. December ranged at 21⅞@22⅛c, opening at 22c and closing at 22⅛c. May opened at 25⅛c, sold off to 25c, and closed at 25⅝c. There were 1,162 cars received and 1,000 are expected today. The visible supply decreased 403,000 bu and is now 13,218,000 bu, of which 4,855,000 bu are in Chicago, against 1,953,000 bu here last year. Exports were liberal at 427,000 bu, including 211,500 bu out of New Orleans. The quantity on ocean passage decreased 560,000 bu, against an increase of 410,000 bu last week, and a decrease of 1,280,000 bu for the same period last year. Withdrawals from store were heavy at 727,000 bu, and lake engagements were made for 355,000 bu at the advanced rate of 1⅜c. Primary receipts were 853,000 bu, and shipments were 690,000 bu. Local arrivals were 562,000 bu, and shipments 575,000 bu. The Thoman crop report makes the condition of the crop 90.5 per cent, against 86.3 per cent last month. There was a fair shipping demand, with samples ⅛@¼c lower.

Oats Helped by Wheat.

Oats were steady and advanced ⅛@¼c over the opening price. The bullish influence of wheat offset the bearish tendency of the regular news of the day. The receipts were heavy, and the visible supply increased 491,000 bu. There was a fair trade, with Seaverns as probably the heaviest seller. October opened at 16¼c and sold up to 16⅜c, closing. December opened at 17c, and sold at the close at 17⅛c. May ranged at 19¼@19½c, closing at the top. Local stocks increased 1,933 bu. Local receipts were 559,000 bu and shipments 283,000 bu. Withdrawals from store were 95,000 bu and exports were 51,000 bu. There was reported 185,000 bu engaged for shipment. Carlot receipts were 675, and 650 are expected today. Samples were in large supply and steady. Sales on track and f. o. b., coarse grains included: Corn—No. 4 at 19½@20c, No. 3 at 21¼c, No. 2 at 21⅜c, No. 2 yellow at 21⅜c, No. 3 white at 21¼c, No. 2 white at 21⅜c. Billed through: No. 3 at 19½@21c, No. 2 at 20@21½c, No. 2 yellow at 20¼@22c, No. 2 white at 19¾@20c. Oats—No. 3 at 14¼@18c, No. 3 white at 16¼@20½c, No. 2 at 17@17½c, No. 2 white at 21¼@21½c. Billed through: No grade at 12@15c, No. 3 at 13½@18½c, No. 3 white at 17@20½c, No. 2 at 17c, No. 2 white at 21¼@21½c.

Steadier Feeling in Provisions.

Provisions were fairly active and the feeling steadier. There was some pressure to sell early, but the bulge in wheat created firmness. Packers were moderate sellers early, but became buyers. Outside demand was light. Shorts were active in covering. The cash demand was moderate, with holders firm.

Flaxseed advanced sharply and December reached 75c and May 80c. The advance of ¼@2c above Saturday's close was charged to light receipts, increased export inquiry, and a desire on the part of shorts to cover. Receipts were 72,000 bu and shipments 37,500 bu. September closed at 72c. December opened at 73¾c, sold up to 75c, and closed at 74¼c. May ranged at 78¾@80c, closing at 79c. The difference between December and May was 5@5¼c. No. 1 sold at 72@72½c and Northwestern at 73@73½c.

Rye was strong in sympathy with wheat and there was a fair trade in December delivery. There was some export demand. Arrivals were 48 cars and 4,000 bu by canal. No. 2 sold at 35c and No. 3 at 33@33½c. September sold at 35c, December at 36c, January at 37c, and May at 40c.

Barley sold off 1@2c from Saturday's prices. The supply was large at 164 cars. Feed sold at 23@25c, common malting at 25@30c, choice at 32@33c, and fancy at 34@36c. Engagements of 40,000 bu for shipment were reported.

Timothy was stronger on moderate offerings. September was 5c better and closed at $2.55 bid. October was at $2.50@2.55. Fair cash seed closed at $2.25@2.30, with choice at $2.35@2.50 and and fancy at $2.65. Clover ruled steady at $8.00 for November. Low grade sold at $3.00@7.25 and choice at $7.35.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The visible supply statement overtopped all else in point of interest. It showed a decrease of 940,000 bu, where an increase of at least 1,000,000 bu had been expected. "Where has the wheat gone to?" was the question in every trader's mouth. Even some of the rabid bulls said a mistake must surely have been made. Thomas Bellas said: "Every one knows I am a bull, but I think some mistake must have been made. Last Saturday night there was 2,400,000 bu on the lake just off Duluth. Today the lake shows a decrease of 974,000 bu and Buffalo increases only 87,000 bu. Where has that 2,400,000 bu gone to?" W. T. Baker was about the only man not surprised. He said he had been figuring that way all day, and that the wheat had passed on for export and consumption. Some of the vesselmen thought about 2,000,000 bu must be lying in vessels at Erie or some unusual lake port not taken cognizance of by the visible statement. However, Milne had the explanation most generally accepted, barring the mistake theory. "Two million bu is undoubtedly in transit on rail east of Buffalo," said he. "It may be going to Boston for export or to New York to go to store, and so does not show up. It is the custom to allow wheat going out via Boston to stay in the cars there several days. This wheat will probably show up in the statement next week." This last named theory was settled upon as the truth on the curb late in the day and was as good as confirmed by advices from the East. Still, many traders went home with the feeling that the visible supply figures will be changed today.

Thoman's October report is in part as follows: "The total wheat harvest, based upon available thrashers' returns, equals 435,000,000 bu, or 55,000,000 bu less than were harvested last year. The average yield per acre is 12.31 bu on 35,335,118 acres. Winter wheat harvest, 270,000,000 bu, against 260,000,000 bu last year, on 23,491,580 acres, an average of 11.51 bu per acre. Spring wheat harvest, 165,000,000 bu, against 230,000,000 bu last year, on 11,843,538 acres, an average of 13.90 bu per acre. Yield in the Dakotas and Minnesota, 123,000,000 bu. Including 105,000,000 bu carried over on July 1, the home supply for the ensuing crop year, that is from July, 1896, to next July, includes 540,000,000 bu. Exports for the last twelve weeks have been at the rate of 165,000,000 bu for the entire year, and should this ratio be maintained domestic reserves in all positions at the end of next June would be the smallest in the last thirteen years. Returns indicate a tendency to reduce rather than enlarge the winter wheat area this fall in States furnishing commercial supplies. Favorable weather for maturing the crop has improved the condition of corn. The average for the whole breadth is 90.5 per cent, against 86.3 per cent last month, and 92.1 per cent last October. The improvement is marked in the surplus States. Indicated yield, 2,502,000,000 bu, or 102,000,000 bu in excess of last year. Quantity of old corn in producers' hands, 358,000,000 bu. The aggregate oats harvest approximates 755,000,000 bu, against 950,000,000 bu harvested last year. The average yield per acre is 26.04 bu on 28,984,259 acres. The inferior quality has seldom, if ever, been equaled."

Logan sent out the following on corn as fuel: "Following our suggestion on the use of cheap corn for fuel, we note dispatches from Winnebago School Board of Iowa, determining to use corn at 10c per bu this winter instead of coal, believing a saving of 50 per cent in fuel bill will result. Minnesota and South Dakota, in their infancy as corn producers, report as probable corn users for fuel, as coal averages $2 per ton higher than last year. We think this worth observing and counting on. Bad roads will make it difficult and discouraging to haul 10c corn to country markets and equally so to carry $10 coal the other way."

A reliable Minneapolis house said that while Northwestern receipts looked larger little wheat was offered, as it had all been sold to arrive, and millers and elevator people were still bidding December price for cash wheat.

The aggregate exports of wheat and flour since July 1 equal 39,634,137 bu, against 26,099,723 bu last year. Wheat shipments from Argentina since Jan. 1 have been 17,315,000 bu less than for the same time last year.

There was a general trade in wheat calls, based on the violent action of the day's market and a feeling of uncertainty as to next move on the part of the large holders of wheat. Calls sold at 70c, then off to 69¼c, and closed at 69¼c. Puts sold at 66¼@66⅝c, closing at 66¼c. On the curb December wheat was quoted at 67⅝@67¾c, closing at 67⅝c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 295 cars; corn, 1,000 cars; oats, 650 cars; hogs, 16,000.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed Sept. 30, 1895.
WHEAT.					
September	65⅞	64¾@	67¼	67¼	62¼
December	66⅜	65⅝@	68	67⅝	63¼
May	69⅝	69 @	71¼	71	67⅛
CORN.					
September	21¼	21⅛@	21⅝	21⅝	31¼
December	22⅛	21⅞@	22⅛	22⅛	28⅝
May	25¼	25 @	25⅝	25⅝	29⅛
OATS.					
September	16⅛	16⅛@	16⅜	16⅜	18⅛
October	16⅜	16⅛@	16⅜	16⅜	18⅜
May	19⅛	19¼@	19½	19⅜	20⅝
MESS PORK.					
October	6.05	5.95 @	6.12½	6.10	8.42½
January	7.15	7.05 @	7.15	7.10	9.62½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
October	3.75	3.72½@	3.80	3.80	5.90
January	4.10	4.07½@	4.15	4.15	5.92½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
October	3.22½	3.17½@	3.22½	3.30	5.57½
January	3.55	3.52½@	3.55	3.55	4.92½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	22	127	29	178
Spring wheat	1	152	21	174
Corn	916	193	53	1,162
Oats	65	584	26	675
Rye	32	14	2	48
Barley	—	98	66	164
Totals	1,036	1,168	197	2,401

By canal—43,000 bu corn and 8,000 bu oats.

Inspected out—177,500 bu wheat, 727,000 bu corn, and 95,000 bu oats.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Sept. 26, 1896.	Sept. 19, 1896.	Sept. 12, 1896.	Sept. 28, 1895.
Wheat	48,715,000	49,655,000	47,602,000	40,768,000
Corn	13,218,000	13,621,000	13,007,000	5,451,000
Oats	8,951,000	8,460,000	8,078,000	2,726,000
Rye	1,967,000	1,964,000	1,777,000	586,000
Barley	131,000	97,000	55,000	115,000

These figures show an increase of 491,000 bu oats, 172,000 bu barley, and 3,000 bu rye, and a decrease of 940,000 bu wheat and 403,000 bu corn. For the corresponding week last year wheat increased 1,383,000 bu and corn 40,000 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

	Sept. 26, 1896.	Sept. 19, 1896.	Sept. 12, 1896.	Sept. 28, 1895.
Wheat	13,549,000	13,219,000	13,188,000	14,601,000
Corn	4,855,000	4,280,000	4,366,000	1,881,000
Oats	1,933,000	1,861,000	1,703,000	503,000
Rye	381,000	378,000	360,000	136,000
Barley	131,000	97,000	55,000	115,000
Totals	20,849,000	19,835,000	19,672,000	17,236,000

These figures show an increase of 330,000 bu wheat, 575,000 bu corn, 72,000 bu oats, 3,000 bu rye, and 34,000 bu barley.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Dull Markets in All Lines Owing to Large Receipts.

Choice shipments of peaches commanded ready sale at 20@30c per basket, while poor qualities went begging. The receipts are gradually decreasing and the end of the season is near. Grapes are beginning to arrive in large quantities. New York shipments command the best prices, with Ohio next and Michigan last. The receipts from the East are expected to increase daily and the height of the season is expected to be reached before next week. In general fruits, vegetables, game, poultry, and in fact nearly everything on the street, continue abundant and low prices rule. Lemons were a little easier on favorable crop reports from abroad.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, and for small lots a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 15c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 10@12c; thirds, 9c; dairies, 11@13c.

Berries—Cranberries, $4.50@5.50 per brl.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 7¼@9c; twins, 6@8c; cheddars, 6¾@7¼c; Swiss, 8@9c; limburger, 5@5½c; brick, 6@6½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, loss off, 14½c; Southern, loss off, 13@14c.

Game—Jack snipe, $1.50 per doz; golden plover, $1.50 per doz; mallard ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, new, 75c@1.75 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.00 per bunch; lemons, $5.00@6.50 per box; oranges, $3.50@5.50 per box; plums, 50c@$1.00 per 16-qt case; peaches, 10@30c per 1-5 bu basket; grapes, 8@20c per 8-lb basket; pears, 35@85c per bu; crab apples, 40@75c per bu.

Hay—Receipts, 877 tons; shipments, 102 tons. Choice timothy quotable at $8.50@9.00; No. 1 at $8.00@8.50; No. 2 at $6.50@7.50; No. 3 at $5.00@6.00; choice prairie at $7.50@8.50; No. 1 at $6.50@7.50; No. 2 at $5.00@6.00; No. 3 at $4.50@5.00; No. 4 at $3.50@4.00.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 6c; No. 2 do, 5c; No. 1 calfskin, 7½c; No. 2, 5¾c; No. 1 country tallow, 2¾c; No. 2 do, 2c.

Melons—Osage, 10@20c per crate; gems, 10@20c per crate.

Potatoes—Hebrons, 18@20c; Rose, 18@20c per bu; Early Ohios, 16@19c; sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.00 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@10c; spring ducks, 8½@9c; chickens, dry picked, 6@7c; spring chickens, 6½@7c. Iced poultry—Turkeys, 8@10c; spring chickens, 8@8½c; spring ducks, 8½@9½c.

Vegetables—Celery, 25@70c per box; cucumbers, 35@40c per bu; cauliflower, $1.00@1.25 per case; squash, 60@75c per doz; turnips, 18@25c per bu sack; egg plant, $1.00@2.75 per 100; green corn, 20@25c per sack; lima beans, 12@15c per qt; onions, 30@35c per 1½-bu sack; rutabagas, 18@20c per bu; string beans, 35@75c per bu; tomatoes, 30@40c per bu; watercress, 7@10c per doz bunches; cabbage, $2.50@4.00 per ton; mushrooms, 15@25c per lb.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.18 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 392,050 bu; exports, 48,338 bu; spot irregular; No. 1 hard, 75¼c. Options opened weak and sold off owing to heavy spring wheat receipts, lower cables, and an increase on passage, turned strong on a sudden scare of shorts, and ruled firm the balance of the day, influenced by the big reduction in the visible. No. 2 red closed ⅜c net higher; May 74¾@76⅛c, closed 76c; December 71⅝@73⅝c, closed 73¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 93,600 bu; exports, 105,491 bu; spot quiet; No. 2, 27¼c. Options opened lower, but later partially recovered with wheat, closing unchanged to ⅛@¼c net lower; March 30⅞@31⅛c, closed 31⅛c; December 28⅛@28⅜, closed 28⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 245,700 bu; exports, 34,696 bu; spot quiet; No. 2, 21c. Options dull and nominal all day, with no sales; closed ⅛c net higher; September closed 20⅝c; December closed 22c.

Hay—Quiet. Hops—Quiet. Hides—Firm. Leather—Firm. Wool—Quiet. Beef—Firm. Cut meats—Quiet; pickled bellies, 4¾@6c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Lard—Firmer; Western steamed, $4.20; September, $4.17, nominal; refined firmer. Pork—Firm.

Eggs—Firmer; Western fresh, 14½@18c. Tallow—Firm. Cottonseed oil—Quiet; prime crude, 21@22c; do yellow, 24c. Petroleum—Firm; united closed $1.17. Resin—Firm; strained, common to good, $1.60@1.62½. Turpentine—Firm; 26¼@27c. Rice—Firm. Molasses—Firm.

Pig iron—Steady; Southern, $10.25@12.00; Northern, $10.75@12.00. Copper—Quiet; brokers', $10.62½; exchange, $10.65@10.75. Lead—Steady; brokers', $2.60; exchange, $2.75@2.80. Tin—Quiet; straits, $12.95@13.05; plates quiet and easy. Spelter—Quiet; domestic, $3.55@3.65.

Coffee—Options opened steady at 5@15 points decline, ruled generally easy under weak European advices, big Brazilian movement, and slack spot demand; closed steady, 5@10 points net decline. Sales, 13,750 bags, including September, 9.75@9.95c; December, 8.65@8.70c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, invoice, 13@13¼c; jobbing, 10⅝c; mild quiet; Cordova, 15@17c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1-16c. Refined quiet; standard A, 4¾c; cut loaf, 5⅛c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝c.

Butter—Extra Western firm, with a good demand from home jobbers, but export business is restricted by the scarcity of freight room. Creamery, Western extras, 15½c; seconds to firsts, 11½@15c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 9@11c; Western factory, June extras, 10@10½c; current make, seconds to firsts, 8@9½c; thirds, 7@7½c.

Cheese—Large, full cream is not plenty, but there is scarcely any inquiry and quotations more or less nominal. Small size full cream dull, and late prices barely sustained. State, full, cream, large, colored, fancy, 9c; do, large, white, fancy, 9c.

Eggs—Receipts of fresh are not large and the market is firm on strictly fancy stock, which is selling at 17½@18c, the latter for exceptionally fine Northern goods.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 8@16 points higher; later prices eased off a few points under liquidation by local traders, who were able to secure a profit on purchases of Saturday. In the afternoon the tone was firmer again and closed at 12@18 points advance over Saturday's first figures. Liverpool advices were again much better than expected, and with reports of further serious crop damage from heavy general rains in Texas over Sunday, shorts recovered, resulting in a sharp rise in prices. Liverpool reported a moderate demand for spot cotton and rates 1-32d higher to the basis of 4 23-32d for middling, with a moderate demand. The total sales were 8,000 bales, including 7,400 bales of American cotton. The market there for futures opened steady, with sellers at Saturday's prices, but immediately afterwards turned firm and closed very steady, with the final prices showing a net advance of 4-64@5-64d. Manchester—Yarns dull but steady; cloths dull. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
September	900	8.15	8.13	8.15@8.17
October	10,600	8.18	8.12	8.15@8.16
November	4,800	8.18	8.13	8.16@8.17
December	29,500	8.30	8.24	8.27@8.28
January	60,100	8.38	8.32	8.25@8.26
February	100	8.40	8.40	8.39@8.40
March	11,400	8.45	8.41	8.44@8.45
April	300	8.48	8.46	8.48@8.49
May	1,500	8.51	8.50	8.50@8.51
June	100	8.54	8.54	8.56@8.57

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 28.—Even the bulls were surprised by an advance of 2⅝c on December wheat today. The market opened ⅛c lower than Saturday's close, and a morning break lost ¼c more. This weakness gave apparent support to the reaction theory, and some of the scalpers were just ready to sell "for a turn" when the boom struck the market, and in six minutes a cent advance had been realized. The first advance of a cent was followed by some reaction and a quiet market that lasted an hour, when in five minutes a second cent was added to the upturn. This strength held well to the close and left closing sentiment strong, with those on the outside ugly because they are out and those on the inside uncertain what course to pursue. In the meantime 70c is predicted for December wheat in this market and 75c for Chicago. December opened at 62⅛c and then dropped to 62¼c, then advanced to 64⅞c, and closed at 64⅝@64⅞c. May opened at 66c and closed at 68⅛c. Flour—Steady; first patents, $3.70@3.80; second patents, $3.60@3.65; first clears, $2.70@2.80; second clears, $2.40@2.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28.—Wheat unsettled and higher; No. 2 hard, 62@63c; No. 3, 57½@59c; No. 2 red, 65@66c; No. 3, 63@65c; No. 2 spring nominally 59@60c; No. 3, 55½@57c. Corn—Mixed slow and lower; white steady, in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 19¼@19⅝c; No. 2 white, 19¾@20¼c. Oats—Slow and weak; No. 2 mixed nominally 15@17¼c; No. 2 white, new, 16@17c; old, 20¼c. Rye—Steady, in good demand; No. 2, 29½c. Hay—Steady, unchanged. Butter—Creamery steady; country plentiful, but common; creamery, 12@13c; dairy, 9@12c. Eggs strong on light receipts; 11½c. Receipts—Wheat, 115,800 bu; corn, 83,200 bu; oats, 40,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 66¼@66½c; track, 67@67½c; No. 2 hard, cash, 60c bid; September, 67c nominal; December, 70⅝c; May, 73⅝c bid. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 20c bid; September, 20¼c asked; December, 20⅝c; May, 23⅝c bid. Oats—Firm; No. 2, cash, 16c bid; September, 16c bid; May, 20c. Rye—31c bid. Flaxseed—67@69c. Pork—Steady; standard mess, jobbing, $6.00@6.50. Lard—Higher; prime steam, $3.67½; choice, $3.75. Lead—$2.50. Spelter—$3.40.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The butter market on the Board of Trade was firm at 15½c. Butter was in good demand and many sales were made before final calls. The offerings amounted to 1,167 tubs and the sales were 1,066 tubs. Some manufacturers are disposed to hold over for higher prices. Total sales were 663,960 lbs for $9,913.80. Sept. 30, 1895, 360 tubs were sold at 22c.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 28.—Corn—Firm, higher; No. 2, 20½c; No. 3, 20c. Oats—Active, irregular; No. 2 white, 20¼@20⅝c; No. 3 white, 18@18½c. Rye—Dull, nominal. Whisky market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 58,100 bu; oats, 109,350 bu; rye, 1,800 bu; whisky, 225 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 17,450 bu; oats, 50,550 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 1,260 brls; wheat, 7,200 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67¼c; September, 67¼c; December, 68c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c; September, 66c; rejected, 53@62c. Car inspection: Wheat, 400. Receipts—Wheat, 234,887 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 371,962 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.35; good, $1.40; spirits steady, 23⅝@24¼c. Tar—Firm, $1.05. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.65; virgin, $1.65.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Grain—Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 5s 10½d; No. 1 California, 6s ½d. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions ¼d lower; closed steady, with near positions ¾@1d lower and distant positions 1@1½d lower; business about equally distributed; September, 5s 8d; October, 5s 8d; November, 5s 8¼d; December, 5s 8¼d; January, 5s 8¼d; February, 5s 8¼d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 2s 10½d. Futures opened and closed steady, with near and distant positions ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; September, 2s 10d; October, 2s 10d; November, 2s 10½d; December, 2s 10½d. Flour firm; demand fair; freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 6d.

Provisions—Bacon firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 30s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 29s; long clear, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 27s; long clear, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 25s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 21s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 29s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 24s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 44s 6d. Tallow, fine North American, 18s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 48s 9d; prime mess, 37s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s; medium Western, 38s 9d. Lard steady; prime Western, 20s 9d; refined, in pails, 23s 6d.

Cheese dull; demand poor; finest American white, 42s; finest American colored, 44s. Butter, finest U. S., 80s; good, 60s. Turpentine, spirits, 19s 6d. Resin, common, 4s 10½d. Cotton-seed oil, Liverpool refined, 15s 3d. Linseed oil, 16s 9d. Refrigerator beef, forequarters, 3½c; hindquarters, 5⅜d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7 2s 6d. Hops, at London, Pacific coast, £1 15s.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	42	Mexican	42
Chollar	200	Ontario	800
Crown Point	50	Ophir	90
Con. Cal. & Va.	165	Quicksilver	150
Deadwood	110	Do pfd ofd	1500
Gould & Curry	45	Sierra Nevada	50
Hale & Norcross	130	Standard	140
Homestake	2900	Union Con	35
Iron Silver	40	Yellow Jacket	35

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Boston & Mont.	89	Kearsarge	13¼
Butte & Boston	3½	Osceola	27¼
Calumet & Hecla	310	Quincy	110
Centennial	2¼	Tamarack	83
Franklin	11	Wolverine	7¼

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 28.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	5	Hale & Norcross	135
Alpha Con	13	Justice	4
Andes	26	Kentuck Con	5
Belcher	48	Mexican	46
Bodie Con	50	Mono	18
Bullion	17	Occidental Con	36
Bulwer Con	39	Ophir	85
Caledonia	11	Overman	12
Challenge Con	47	Potosi	72
Chollar	200	Savage	47
Confidence	125	Sierra Nevada	61
Con. Cal. & Va.	160	Silver Hill	2
Con. Imperial	2	Union Con	5
Crown Point	46	Utah Con	6
Gould & Currie	43	Yellow Jacket	28

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 28	21,000	400	44,000	28,000
Total last week	44,989	1,378	155,235	99,863
Cor. week 1895	72,220	2,505	125,367	80,496
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 28	3,500	....	12,000	3,000
Total last week	15,389	75	49,952	26,893
Cor. week 1895	20,444	100	30,684	13,170

Today's receipts are estimated at 6,000 cattle, 16,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep.

Cattle—The choicest native steers, Western rangers, and Texas cattle ruled steady, while common to good natives declined about 10c. Other cattle ruled steady. Trade was active. Native steers sold at $3.25@5.00, bulk $4.05@4.75; Western rangers, $2.90@3.80 for steers and $2.50@3.40 for cows and heifers. Texas cattle sold at $2.70@3.00. Native cows and heifers sold at $1.25@3.75.

Hogs—Trade active and prices steady to 5c higher. The market closed strong. Heavy packing, $2.55@3.10, bulk $2.95@3.05; heavy shipping and mediums, $3.05@3.35, bulk $3.15@3.25; mixed and butchers', $2.90@3.45, bulk $3.15@3.30; light, $3.00@3.50, bulk $3.30@3.45; pigs, $1.50@3.45, bulk $2.75@3.30.

Sheep—All desirable sheep and lambs ruled steady, while other lots sold about 10c lower. Lambs sold at $2.75@4.75, bulk $3.50@4.00; native sheep, $1.50@3.25, bulk $2.60@3.00; Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, and Utah, averaging 84@116 lbs, sold at $1.75@3.00, bulk $2.50@2.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 1,100; best grades, steady; others 5@10c lower; very slow; Texas steers, $2.05@3.15; Texas cows, $1.45@2.25; beef steers, $3.00@4.75; native cows, $1.50@2.95; stockers and feeders, $2.45@3.75; bulls, $1.60@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 300. Lights steady, others weak. Bulk of sales, $2.95@3.15; heavies, $2.85@3.05; packers, $2.90@3.10; mixed, $2.95@3.15; lights, $3.05@3.25; yorkers, $3.15@3.25; pigs, $3.05@3.20. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 700. Market fairly steady; lambs, $3.00@3.65; muttons, $1.50@2.40.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,067; steers, higher; oxen and cows, steady; bulls, lower; native steers, $3.50@4.85; stags and oxen, $3.00@4.00; bulls, $1.95@2.35; dry cows, $1.25@2.50; cables quote American steers at 11@12c dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@9c; sheep at 9@10c; no exports. Calves—Receipts, 1,247; veals, firmer; others steady; veals, $4.00@8.00; grassers, $2.50@3.00; Western calves, $3.75@4.37½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 16,120; sheep, steady; lambs, firm; sheep, $2.00@3.75; lambs, $4.00@5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 12,514; slow at $3.75@4.25.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; market steady; native beef steers, $3.60@4.60; Western steers, $2.85@3.75; Texas steers, $2.00@3.00; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.10; canners, $1.25@2.25; stockers and feeders, stronger, $2.75@3.55; calves, $3.00@3.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.80@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,700; market shade to 5c lower; heavy, $2.85@2.90; mixed, $2.80@2.85; light, $2.95@3.10; bulk of sales, $2.85@2.90. Sheep—Receipts, 1,300; market steady to lower; fair to choice natives, $2.40@2.80; do Westerns, $2.25@2.75; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.60; lambs, $3.00@3.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market 10c lower; native shipping steers, $3.40@4.60; Texas steers, $2.50@3.40. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.10@3.30; mixed, $2.90@3.30; light, $3.15@3.35. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady.

LINE IN LAKE AVENUE.

GENERAL ELECTRIC WOULD INVADE HYDE PARK DISTRICT.

Now Canvassing for Signatures in Lake Avenue and Fiftieth Street—City Railway Said to Be Negotiating for the Ordinance—Minnesota Iron Company Passes Its Dividend—Confirmation of Alley "L" Sale Is Postponed—A Cash Bid May Be Made.

The General Electric is canvassing for signatures on Lake avenue from Fiftieth street south to Fifty-fifth street. The General Electric is also canvassing for signatures in Fiftieth street from Wabash avenue to Lake avenue. Should it secure the necessary frontage consents it is the intention of the company to build a line from its main north and south line running through Hyde Park and down Lake avenue to Fifty-fifth street, which is within one block of Jackson Park. Representatives of the General Electric are still seeking frontage signatures in Wabash avenue from Twenty-third street south, and it is given out that a line will be built on that thoroughfare, providing the company can get the necessary number of frontage signatures.

An official of the General Electric company said yesterday the City railway was trying to buy the General Electric ordinance. This man said the City railway had offered practically $1,000,000 for the franchise and that the offer had been submitted to J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, who are back of the Love Traction company, the owners of the General Electric ordinance, and had been refused. This story about the offer of the City railway is denied by a director of that company, who says no such sum has at any time been offered, though he admitted negotiations were now under way for the purchase of the General Electric ordinance and the closing of the field to future competition from surface lines. The Love Traction company bought the General Electric ordinance for $150,000. What amount has been actually paid is not known outside the people who are directly interested. It is not believed, however, any great amount has yet been handed over to the politicians for whose benefit the ordinance was passed.

Has Already Cost Money.

The City railway could have bought it for this amount or even less, and if negotiations are completed for the purchase of the General Electric ordinance by the City railway it will be at no great advance over the price paid or promised by the Love Traction company. The official of the City railway company who admitted negotiations were now going on for the purchase of the General Electric ordinance said the City railway had already been put to considerable expense in fighting the General Electric. He said the company would have been the gainer if it had bought the ordinance in the first place, and thus prevented all the fight that has been made against it.

The Minnesota Iron company, which owns vast quantities of land in Northern Michigan and in Minnesota rich in iron ore deposits, will pay no dividends for the present quarter. The directors have met and have decided to pass the dividends for the quarter ending Oct. 15, amounting to 1½ per cent upon the capital stock. The announcement is made the company is doing well at present, and it has already earned the full dividends for the year. It was decided, however, to pay no dividends until times are brighter. If business should pick up after the election and there should be good evidence of earnings for next year it is expected the next dividend to be declared Jan. 15 will be of 3 per cent to make up for the amount lost through the passing of this quarter's dividend. The Minnesota Iron company owns its own railroad system, connecting its various properties with lake water, and has been one of the most successful of all corporations, the stock of which is held largely in Chicago.

Confirmation of the judicial sale of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company, or the Alley "L," was expected yesterday afternoon. It was postponed, however, it is said, on the request of Mr. Bigelow of Boston, who has been here recently untangling the accounts of the Moore brothers. He is said to have notified the Judge before whom the case was to come up that in his opinion there could be a much better bid received on the property than that made by the bondholders. A postponement was therefore ordered to give him an opportunity of seeing what he could do in the way of getting a better bid.

Cash Bid Might Secure the Road.

If any one with cash should make a better offer than that made by the bondholders it is probable he would get the road. Before the road could be bought for cash, however, the bondholders would bid up to a point which would make the bondholders ready to close out their holdings at the price to be established in the sale. The bondholders in the road could bid a little more than $11,000,000 without putting up one penny. The order of sale provided bonds might be turned in at their face value, along with overdue interest. They would not bid this much, however, for the reason that they would be glad to accept less than par for their bonds. It is not likely the sale will be confirmed now for some weeks. Meanwhile, the stockholders are seeking to take care of their interests in the matter.

There are no new developments in either the Moore or Yerkes deals. The subcommittee appointed by the Governing committee of the Stock Exchange to bring about a settlement of Match and Biscuit trades is still at work. It is probable the committee will finish its labors in the next few days, and when it does, it will be definitely known whether the Moore deals are to be closed amicably or at the end of a long fight. The chances for a peaceful settlement seem to be growing gradually.

Rochester, N. Y., desired to place a loan of city bonds bearing 6 per cent interest at par. An effort was made to secure bids from people outside Rochester, but there were practically no bids received. They were finally sold in Rochester at par, except $143,000, the bids for which came from investors outside Rochester. It is seldom the popular loan idea takes deep enough root in a city the size of Rochester. The fact that these were taken by local investors is looked upon as being a point in favor of seeking to make loans at home. It has an added advantage in that the interest on the bonds does not leave home.

Gold Received or Under Engagement.

Imports of gold for the week ending Saturday amounted to $7,100,000. The amount now in transit together with that already received will make a total of a little more than $46,000,000. The following table gives the gold imports and engagements in detail so far as known:

Lazard Freres	$16,350,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	4,250,000
Bank of British North America	4,000,000
Speyer & Co.	2,500,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston	2,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.	1,750,000
L. von Hoffmann & Co.	1,500,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	1,500,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	1,300,000
Chicago Edison company	1,200,000
Muller, Schall & Co.	1,022,000
W. H. Crossman & Bro.	1,000,000
Bank of Montreal	1,000,000
Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago	750,000
New York Life Insurance company	500,000
American Exchange National Bank	500,000
Hanover National Bank	500,000
Kessler & Co.	500,000
New York Produce Exchange Bank	400,000
First National Bank, Chicago	325,000
Baring, Magoun & Co.	250,000
Price, McCormick & Co.	250,000
Fowler Bros	250,000
Union National Bank, Chicago	200,000
National City Bank	165,000
H. M. Kersey, Montreal	100,000
Kountze Bros	100,000
Barbour Bros. & Co.	50,000
Brown Bros. & Co.	47,500
Total	$44,259,500

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 28.	Sept. 21.
New York	$65,150,150	$66,314,821
Chicago	12,955,628	11,929,400
Boston	5,450,343	11,183,679
Philadelphia	6,206,691	7,571,188
St. Louis	3,722,895	3,751,670
Baltimore	1,741,674	1,722,161
New Orleans	837,342	913,634

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 65c discount; St. Louis, $1.25 discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Realizations Cause a Slight Reaction All Along the Line.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—All the professionals were in favor of a reaction at the outset this morning and the bears were also fairly aggressive. Realizations were the order of the day on the part of the weak holders. Business was on a declining ratio and the distribution was poor, St. Paul, Sugar, and Burlington practically constituting the market, although the fluctuations in other shares were wide. It was virtually conceded that a large speculative corporation was being "gunned for." The market was fairly animated early in the day, but subsequently became sluggish. An easier money market, contrasted with a firmer tendency in foreign exchange and predictions that the gold import movement had ceased were met by London estimates of probable large shipments of the metal to this country this week.

The chief influence upon prices, however, was exerted by unfavorable traffic returns. The opening was strong on higher London quotations, moderate purchases for foreign account, and reported additional gold arrivals. A raid on Sugar stock based upon an important reduction in the refined grade of product and realizing in Manhattan were the initial features of the dealings, and the general list was soon sympathetically affected. The declines were specially severe in the grangers on the heavy decrease in the St. Paul's net figures for August and estimates of a poor showing by the Burlington. The first mentioned road lost $175,871 in net. The stock fell 1¼ and Burlington receded to 68¾. The other extreme decreases extended to 1⅜ per cent in Sugar and Manhattan. In the usually inactive stocks Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred was conspicuous for some rapid changes in the early trading, and the final trading recorded a gain of 2 per cent. Illinois Steel was influenced by realizations and broke 1½ per cent. The market lapsed into dullness in the afternoon session and but few changes of consequence occurred in values. The tendency was downward, however, until the last half-hour, when covering stimulated a fractional rally. The closing was steady at general sharp losses.

Railroad bonds were fairly active, but ruled slightly lower in sympathy with the depression in stocks. The sales were $1,225,000.

Government bonds continued strong on an investment inquiry. The sales were $2,000.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Sp.28.	Sp.26.
Amn. Sugar	31,800	112	110⅝	111⅝	112½
Do pfd	400	100	99½	100	.....
Amn. Tobacco	3,100	64	62½	62⅝	64
Amn. Cot. Oil	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
Do pfd	100	48	48	48	49¼
Atchison	3,400	13	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Do pfd	3,600	20	19⅛	19⅝	19⅞
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	100	20½	20½	20½	22
Amn. Spirits Co.	300	6⅛	6	6	6¼
Do pfd	120	17	16⅞	16	17¼
Bklyn R. T.	200	22	21⅞	22	.....
Bay State Gas	700	14¾	14¼	14¼	.....
Balto. & Ohio	300	14	14	14	14½
C., B. & Q.	2,800	70½	68¾	69	70⅝
C. & N. W.	690	99½	99	99⅜	.....
C., M. & St. P.	33,400	73⅞	72⅝	73⅛	73¼
Do pfd	100	129½	129½	129½	130
C., R. I. & P.	8,000	63	61⅞	62⅛	.....
C., St. P. M. & O.	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	.....
Do pfd	200	120	120	120	.....
Can. So.	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½
Ches. & Ohio	900	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	15½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,700	27½	26⅝	27	27½
Cent. R.R. of N. J.	400	103¼	103	103	103⅛
Con. Gas. [N. Y.]	320	147½	146	147½	147
Chicao Gas	1,600	63½	62¼	62½	63¼
C., H. V. & Tol.	400	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
Do pfd	25	55	55	55	.....
Colo. Fuel & I.	500	21½	20⅝	20⅝	21⅛
D., L. & W.	200	153½	153½	153½	.....
Del. & Hud.	130	124⅝	124½	124⅝	124½
Den. & Rio G. pfd	200	43⅝	[illegible]	43⅝	.....
D., S., S. & A. pfd	100	10½	[illegible]	10½	.....
E., T. & T. Co.	200	59	58	59	.....
Genl. Electric	1,100	28⅞	28⅛	28½	28¾
Illinois Steel	500	47½	46	46	47½
Ill. Cent.	200	91½	91¼	91¼	91½
Iowa Cent.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
Do pfd	100	27	27	27	28
Lake Shore	100	147	147	147	146¾
Louis. & Nash.	8,100	42⅞	41⅞	42¼	42½
L. E. & W. pfd	100	66	66	66	66¼
Laclede Gas	300	25	25	25	25
M., K. & T.	100	11	11	11	11
Do pfd	1,100	24½	24	24	24½
Manhattan	9,600	88½	86⅞	87½	88½
Missouri Pac.	4,400	21½	20½	20⅝	21½
M. & St. L. 1st pfd	50	70½	70½	70½	.....
Nor. Pac.	1,100	13⅝	13	13½	13½
Do pfd	2,400	21½	21¼	21⅜	21½
N. Y., L. E. & W.	2,300	14¼	13¾	14¼	13¾
Do 2d pfd	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
N. Y. Cent.	400	93	92⅜	92⅜	93
N. Y., Sus. & W.	800	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
Do pfd	200	23½	22½	22½	23
North Amn. Co.	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	.....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	700	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Nat. Linseed	100	17	17	17	16⅞
Phila. & Read.	1,100	18¼	17⅞	18	18
Pac. Mail	600	19⅞	19	19⅝	19⅝
Pullman	300	146	146	146	145
P., C., C. & St. L.	500	12	12	12	12
Phœnix Mining	1,000	7	7	7	.....
Southern Ry.	1,400	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
Do pfd	3,300	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24¼
St. L. & S. W.	55	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	.....
St. P. & Dul. pfd.	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	.....
St. M. & M.	300	112	111⅝	111⅝	.....
Texas Pac.	100	7	7	7	7
Tenn. Coal	3,600	23¾	22¼	22⅝	23¼
Union Pac.	1,300	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
U. P., D. & G.	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜
U. S. Rubber	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	.....
U. S. Cordage	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
U. S. Leather	700	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
Do pfd	1,900	59½	58⅛	58⅛	58⅜
W. & L. E.	5,300	6⅝	6	6	6
Do pfd	700	27	25⅝	27	.....
Wabash	300	6	6	6	.....
Do pfd	1,600	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	6
West. Union	1,600	84¼	83	83¼	84⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	United States	36
American	108	Fargo	83

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	117	U. S. 4s, reg.	107½
U. S. 4s, coup.	117	U. S. 4s, coup.	108¼
U. S. 5s, reg.	111¼	U. S. 2s, reg., bid	93
U. S. 5s, coup.	111¼		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 Ann Arbor 4s	69¾	36000 M K-T 1st 4s	81@¼
2000 Amn Spir 6s	62¼	50000 do 2d	55¼@⅛
7000 A-N W 1st	87½	2000 N Y C deb 5s reg	102
15000 Atch gen 4s	77@¾	5000 N Y-N H deb tr	129½
84000 do adjmt 4s	35⅝@36¼	104000 N P con 5s tr	46@¼
22000 A-P inc	¾	5000 do 1st 6s	115¼
1000 B C R-N 1st	105	12000 do tr ctfs	111
6000 Bklyn U Gas 5s	104⅝@105	5000 N C-St L 1st	126¾
1000 C N J g m 5s	114	7000 N Y O-W ref 4s	85
1000 do reg	111	5000 N Y S-W g m 5s	68¾@69
1000 C B-Q conv 5s	97	3000 Or Imp 5s tr	11¼
3000 do Neb ext 4s	85½	5000 O S L-U 6s	108@109
8000 C-E I gen 5s	97	1000 do tr	107¼@108
5000 Can So 1st gtd	107¼@¾	10000 do 5s tr	62¼
2000 C-O 1st R-A div 4s	93½	163000 P-R g m 4s tr	75⅜@76¼
8000 C-E 1st	107¼@½	60000 do 1st inc tr	34¼@35
25000 C-N P 1st tr	40⅝@¾	20000 P-R 2d inc tr	22¼
3000 C-N W 25-yr deb 5s	105	30000 do 3d inc tr	20⅝
8000 C R I-P ex 5s	100¼	3000 P-W 1st	70
1000 C St L-N O 5s	116	17000 R G W 1st	69⅞@70
3000 Col Mid 1st tr	67	2000 St L-I M 1st	99¼
5000 do 4s tr	17	6000 do 5s	74
5000 Col-9th Av 1st	112½	2000 St L-S F 2d Class B	113
10000 D-I R 1st	100¾	3000 St L S W 1st	48⅝
5000 Erie gen lien	60	10000 So Ry 1st 5s	85⅛
6000 do prior bonds	89	1000 S P Cal con	86
5000 Edison 1st N Y 5s	107	3000 do Ariz 1st	93¼
12000 Ft W-D C 1st tr	51¼	15000 Tex Pac 1st 5s	80⅜@81¼
7000 G Elec deb 4s	88	44000 do 2d inc	19@¼
7000 Ia C 1st 5s	92@¼	11000 T-N O 5s	94¼@⅜
12000 K P 1st con tr	66@¼	5000 U S 5s	111¼
4000 K-O 1st	111½	15000 U P D-G 1st	31@¼
5000 L V N Y 1st	99¼	15000 Un El 1st	72½
1000 Lex Av-P F 1st	112	2000 U P 1st '98	102
28000 L-N unfd gold 4s	72¼@73	5000 U P gold 5s col tr notes	95½
7000 L N A-C cons	75	1000 U P ext fund 8s	75
5000 L I Ferry 4½s	89	1000 Ul-Del 5s	99⅜
10000 Mex-Int 1st	71⅛	5000 Va Mid g m	96
5000 M-St P C-M R 5s	106	7000 Wab 1st 5s	104@¼
30000 do C-P W 5s	111¼@112	5000 do 2d	68@69
2000 do I-M	125	1000 do deb Ser B	21¼
7000 do H-D 5s	103½	1000 Wis C 1st tr	33½
2000 Met El 1st	117½	10000 Wab-L E Coal 5s	68
1000 M-O g m 4s	63½	1000 W U 5s	103
1000 M-N 1st 1913	115	25000 W S std 4s	103¾@104
5000 M-St L con 5s	90¼		
5000 M K-E 1st	90¼		

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Business continued brisk in Boston with Bay State Gas prominent and the mining shares and Illinois Steel well in evidence. From 8¼ to 6⅞ was Bay State Gas contribution. When it reached the high point on a spasmodic rise in early trading, ⅛ of 1 per cent was bid to call it at 12 for sixty days. Then the selling became pronounced. A rally of ¼ was recorded in late dealings, and the close was at 7, a net loss of 1 for the day. The incomes sold at 27. Illinois Steel gained 1 more to 48½, reacting to 46. Montana rose 1⅜ to 89⅛, fell back to 88¼, and rallied to 89; other copper shares maintained steadiness. Tecumseh strengthened ½ to 3½. Centennial sold up 1 to 2½. Santa Ysabel gold was up ⅛ at 10. Merced sold at 8½, and Pioneer was ¼ lower at 6. Calumet and Hecla was up 2 at 8½. New Haven and Hartford gained 1¼ to 170. There is no change to record in the local monetary situation. Between banks loans are quoted at 5@6 per cent; outside, on call, 5@7 per cent is the quotation, and collateral time loans 7 per cent. The best mercantile paper discounts here at 8 per cent. Rates for foreign exchange are advanced ¼ cent. There is a little better demand for exchange and bankers note a slight diminution in the supply.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	4,500	111¼	111¾	110¾	111⅝
Do pfd	50	99½	100	99½	99½
Atchison	700	13	13⅛	12¾	12⅞
Bay State Gas	11,500	8¼	8¼	6⅞	7
Bell Telephone	35	207	207	206	206
Boston & Maine	40	158	158	158	158
C., B. & Q.	4,700	70⅝	70⅝	68¾	69
Calumet & Hecla	30	312	312	312	312
Chicago Junct. Ry	50	93	93	93	93
Erie Telephone	425	57¼	58½	57¼	58
General Electric	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
Illinois Steel	850	48½	48½	46	46¼
Pullman	125	146	146	146	146
Union Pacific	350	7¼	7¼	6¾	7
Westinghouse Elec	75	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Wolverine, Minn.	25	7½	7½	7½	7½
Santa Ysabel	150	10	10	9⅞	9⅞

BONDS.

$200,000 Atch. adj. 4s	35⅞@36⅜	$1,000 Mex. C 1st inc	17
5,000 Junc. 5s	106½	5,000 Mex. C. 2ds	7¾
1,000 Atch 4s	74⅞	3,000 Wis. C. 5s	34

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Americans Firm with Considerable Buying of Low-Priced Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

"Bright weather has proved a restorative to the stock markets, which were distinctly better today. Contangoes, of course, were stiffer, Americans commanding fully 4 per cent. The account was easily arranger, however, and a general improvement in prices followed. Americans especially were firm, although the close was appreciably below the best. There was considerable buying of low-priced shares and second-class bonds.

"At the close today the London money market was easier in tendency, generally at 2¼ per cent. The fact that the Bank of Germany did not raise its discount rate today as expected helped to weaken the London market, as did also the decline in the market price for bar gold to 77s 10⅝d per ounce. Money may perhaps be dearer for a few days, but it is now believed that the worst of the rise is over for the time.

"The Paris bourse was weak and the Berlin market steady."

Not Masonic "Blue Lodges" Meant.

Beachmont, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Lincoln's "lost speech," as restored by me and published in your issue of Aug. 29 last, the term "Blue Lodges" appears, and I am asked what the term means. Please inform your readers that it was a term applied to secret societies in Platte and Clay Counties, Mo., whose design and object were to plant slavery in Kansas and elsewhere. See Briggs' "Reign of Terror," p. 6; "Nicolay and Hay's Lincoln," vol. 1, pp. 397, 404, 406; Rep. of Con. Com., July 1, 1850, p. 2; Minority Report, July 11, 1856, p. 82. It had no reference to the Masonic order. HENRY C. WHITNEY, Reporter of the Lost Speech.

P. S.—It flourished extensively from 1854 to 1858.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

ESTIMATED EFFECT OF EAST-BOUND CORN RATE REDUCTION.

No Considerable Increase in Grain Shipments Is Looked For—New Orleans and Galveston Getting the Bulk of the Business—Joint Traffic Pool Forced to the Cut—Record of the Week—Lake Traffic Is Falling Off.

No considerable increase in east-bound grain shipments is expected from the reduction made on corn to 15 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, the rate to be in effect from Oct. to Nov. 1, 1896. Corn shipments east-bound have been exceedingly small during the last two months, most of the Missouri River corn going to New Orleans and Galveston at the low rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds.

The reduction in the rate was ordered by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, owing to the discovery that the Baltimore and Ohio, Lehigh Valley, and two or three other roads had made contracts at the 15-cent rate which extended far into October, and the strong Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines insisted upon all roads being given an opportunity to take the business at that rate during the month of October. The incident shows that the Joint Traffic pool is not working as smoothly as has been claimed heretofore and that the roads are just as ready to do each other up under ironclad pooling agreements as they were under ordinary traffic agreements.

East-bound through shipments from Chicago last week were just about the same as for the week previous, the difference being only thirty tons. The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to Eastern seaboard points by the ten east-bound roads last week amounted to 44,813 tons, against 44,779 tons for the week previous and 42,703 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week amounted to 5,154 tons, against 3,063 tons last year; grain, 28,345 tons, against 28,712 tons; provisions, 11,314 tons, against 10,328 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 11.5; Big Four, 8.5; Chicago and Erie, 10.7; Grand Trunk, 7.9; Lake Shore, 10.3; Michigan Central, 13.7; Nickel Plate, 9.7; Pan-Handle, 6.4; Fort Wayne, 7.8; Wabash, 13.5.

Owing to lateness of the season shipments by lake are beginning to drop off badly. Last week's shipments amounted to only 62,566 tons, against 109,813 tons for the week previous.

ANXIOUS TO STOP THE RATE WAR.

Efforts Being Made to Reorganize the Western Freight Association.

Western freight rates are still on the downgrade. Additional reductions are announced by several of the roads. The most serious cut made yesterday is in the rates on packing-house product and dressed beef, the former going down to eight cents a 100 pounds and the latter to 10 cents a 100 pounds from Kansas City to St. Louis. These are flat rates locally to St. Louis, and were made by the Wabash and Missouri Pacific roads.

The Chicago and Alton came to the front with the announcement of an eight-cent proportional rate on live hogs from Kansas City to the Mississippi River.

Several of the managers are hard at work to bring about a conference of the executive officers or Presidents of the various roads to consider the advisability of reorganizing the Western Freight Association or forming some other kind of an organization calculated to secure the maintenance of rates.

CLAIM RATES ARE NOT EXCESSIVE.

Inter-State Commission Hears Complaints Against St. Louis Roads.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28.—William R. Morrison J. C. Clemens, J. D. Youmans, members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, heard arguments here today in the complaint filed by St. Louis shippers alleging discrimination in freight rates made by roads running to Texas common points.

The roads filing denials were the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and Southwestern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the St. Louis and San Francisco.

The denials stated that the rates were not excessive. In each denial it was said that the Texas jobbing trade could not stand a reduction of the rates now in operation.

Coal Rates Are Demoralized.

Owing to the reduction in hard coal rates from Chicago to Missouri River points a corresponding reduction had to be made yesterday in the rates on soft coal, which were put at $2 a ton. Commissioner Midgley has called a meeting of traffic officials to check rates to the various points affected by the reduction to be held today. The General Freight Agents of the Lake Superior lines have been invited to attend.

Receiver for the Altoona Road.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Sept. 28.—On the petition of the officers of the Altoona, Clearfield and Northern, declaring they were unable to pay running expenses and interest on the bonds, the Blair County Court today appointed F. G. Patterson receiver to sell the road and its franchises. The liabilities amount to $226,500.

Fast Train to Cincinnati.

A new fast train, which the Monon has placed in service between Chicago and Cincinnati, is composed of a combination chair car, buffet, and smoker, two day coaches, and a baggage car, and will leave Chicago daily at 11:50 a. m.

H. M. Pearce to Succeed J. T. Clark.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—First Assistant General Freight Agent Hiram M. Pearce of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway will succeed J. T. Clark as General Freight Agent of that road.

Henry Fink Made President.

Columbus, O., Sept. 28.—Henry Fink, receiver of the Norfolk and Western, has been made President of the reorganized company, which is to assume control Sept. 30.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Three hundred underwriters from all parts of the Northwest will attend the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Northwestern Underwriters' Association today and tomorrow. The sessions will be held in the banquet hall of the Auditorium. As the association is not a legislative body, the meetings will be devoted entirely to the discussion of topics of especial interest to insurance men, and will close on Wednesday evening with a banquet.

The first session will be held this morning, beginning at 9:30. The program follows: Annual report of officers; report of standing committees and election of new members; President's address; "Improved Risks," A. E. Blauvelt, Chicago; "Positions and Policies," R. L. Klum, Indianapolis, Ind.

The afternoon session will begin at 2:30 with the following program: "The Evolution of the Jew," Max Dembufsky, Chicago; "Wind-Storms and Tornado Frequency," Willis L. Moore, Washington, D. C.; "Our Association: What It Is and What It Should Be," W. N. Johnson, Erie, Pa.; "Are We Drifting, If So, Whither?" M. W. Van Valkenburg, Topeka, Kas.

The papers by W. L. Moore and Max Dembufsky are looked forward to by the underwriters with special interest.

* * *

Local agents at Minneapolis are clamoring for a new schedule of rates on flour mills. The mill mutual companies are writing the pick of the business. The agents claim the local mills are not particularly hazardous risks, as the fire records show they compare favorably in this respect with the ordinary business blocks. An effort will be made to secure a reduction in the rates.

* * *

C. B. Beardsley, General Agent of the Union Casualty and Insurance company, in a letter to The Tribune says: "My attention has been called to a rumor that this company intends to reinsure its business. This rumor is absolutely without foundation, and is a malicious attack."

* * *

Secretary Francis of the Mutual Fire Insurance company of New York will be in the city this afternoon. From here he will go to Denver, and then to San Francisco, where he will arrange for a Pacific coast department of the company, if conditions are favorable.

* * *

The Wisconsin Life Underwriters has passed resolutions inviting the National Association to hold its next meeting at Milwaukee, and indorsing Thomas H. Bowles for the office of President of the National Association.

* * *

Charles E. Galacar, the newly elected Vice-President of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance company, will assume the office on Oct. 1.

* * *

The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation will begin to write risks Oct. 15.

* * *

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Commissioner Giddings has licensed the Assurance Lloyds company of America to do business in Michigan. This is the first Lloyds company to be admitted under the act of 1895.

* * *

Aurora, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—The wool destroyed by the burning of the T. K. Hastings warehouse in Aurora was insured as follows:

State of Ill.	$ 500	Orient	$2,000
Alamannia	500	Royal	2,000
Delaware	2,000	L. & L. & G.	2,000
German, Freeport	1,500	Atlas	2,000
Rhode Island	2,000	Michigan	2,000
German, Peoria	2,000	Manchester	2,000
American, N. J.	2,000	Glens Falls	2,500
Globe, N. Y.	2,000	N. Y. Und.	3,000
Concordia	2,000		
Mil. Mechanics	2,000	Total	$35,500
American, Mass.	2,000		

* * *

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28.—Judge Allen in the Supreme Court today sustained the demurrer which was filed by the respondent in the case of the Guarantee's Liability Indemnity of Philadelphia vs. Insurance Commissioner Merrill. The plaintiff asked the court to restrain the respondent from making an examination of its books. It also asked that the Commissioner be enjoined from revoking its license to do business in Massachusetts.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chetlain—14,245—Henry Ebertshaener et al. vs. Frank H. Barry and Fred M. Baily; by dflt., $1,200.—4815—Annie Lehman, admr., vs. Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co.; on findg., $100, and sat.

Judge Goggin—14082—Edward H. Elerding vs. Schuyler Sigler; by dflt., $2,778.62.

Judge Ewing—13990—J. W. Senne et al. vs. Robert and Minna Gladrow; by dflt., $554.33.

Judge Ball—11323—D. S. Pate & Co. vs. A. E. Silverthorne & Co.; by dflt., $250.—10349—Michael Pacewicz vs. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.; on ver., $2,500, and sat.—4441—John A. Donahue et al. vs. O. C. French; on findg., $344.04.

Judge Stein—13500—Chicago Edison Co. vs. Wm. Fitzgerald; on ver., $308.25.—14307—Geo. A. Foster et al. vs. J. M. Zindt; on ver., $50, and app'd.—10351—Jess H. Wood vs. Frederica F. Stanton; on ver., $976.76.—4956—Hedwig Webber vs. Lillie Hawkins; on ver., $98, ex parte.

Judge Neely—13203—E. Nelson Blake et al. vs. Early & Halla Printing Co.; on ver., $420.

Judge Adams—12863—Robert Gordon vs. Michael B. Bailey; by dflt., $644.80.—6—Owen J. Jones vs. John Fortune and Patrick O'Grady; on findg., $2,000, and sat.—3420—Minnie Buckley vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on findg., $500, and sat.

Judge Smith—10366—Cyrus Carnsey Jr. vs. Maynard Miller; on ver., $3,419.37, ex parte.—13310—The First Nat. Bank of Chicago vs. Baker, Smith & Co. and Frank D. Turner; by dflt., $4,307.80.

Judge Dunne—11776—J. H. Minges vs. Wick Organ Co.; by dflt., $1,207.52.

Decrees.

Judge Payne—4546—Beach et al. vs. Bishop et al.; dec. sale.—4640—Chicago City Bk. et al. vs. Fuchs et al.; dec.

Judge Hanecy—111888—Bach et al. vs. Kemper et al.; dec.—3168—Green et al. vs. Holden et al.; dec.—4398—Bandow vs. Smith et al.; dec. sale.—Divorces—157848—George from Lillian Hieber.—16464—Mathilda from Emil J. Knothe.—161290—Edith H. from Charles S. Bain.—155901—Edward J. from Mary Carlyle.—141064—Catherine from Gottlieb Ernst.

Judge Gibbons—3251—Taylor vs. Dillenburg; dec.—3316—Plaisted vs. Teed et al.; dec. sale.—3137—Durant vs. Lane; dec.—151814—Reilly et al. vs. Reilly et al.; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—No call.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit and District Courts—In chambers.

Judge Sears—Nos. 5023, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5031, 4424, 6145, 5034, 5232, 5233, 5334, 5399, 5418, 5421, 5426.

Judge Payne—Nos. 3982, 1168, 2714, 3358.

Judge Gibbons—Nos. 92, 1687, 911, 2724, 3142.

Judge Hanecy—Nos. 1928, 2608, 4129, 1603, 3078, 3524, 106980, 1280.

Judge Stein—Nos. 4784, 4960, 5159, 5161, 5167, 5132, 4880, 5173, 5370, 5371, 5373, 5374, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5381.

Judge Ewing—Nos. 3221, 3223, 3229, 3744, 3748, 3750, 4000, 4007, 4008, 4009.

Judge Goggin—Nos. 3016, 3116, 3759, 3766, 3770, 3791, 3796, 676, 677, on trial.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 4118, 4601, 4632, 4800, 4816, 5010, 5015, 5019, 5207, 5208, 5211, 5213, 5214, 5216, 5218, 5219, 4810, 5220, 5221, 3874 on trial.

Judge Baker—First call, Nos. 201 to 300 inclusive and trial call, Nos. 1315, 1349, 1356, 1361, 1396, 1398, 1439, 1447, 1464, 1471, 1482, 1484, 1493, 1501, 1512, 1531, 1542, 1554, 1557, 1562, 1591, 1592, 1597, 1613, 1627, 1647, 1655, 1674.

Judge Smith—Nos. 5262, 107, 294, 341, 380, 406, 424, 439, 443, 447. No. 391 on trial.

Judge Adams—Nos. 1089, 1090, 1203, 1324, 1323, 1355, 1376, 1408, 1446, 1481, 1519, 1537, 1550, 1578, 1584, 1590, 1596, 630, 47. No. 48 on trial.

Judge Neely—Nos. 113, 128, 134, 197, 215, 233, 307, 333, 543, 574, 594, 617, 673, 736, 797, 806, 818, 844, 877, 888.

Judge Ball—Nos. 4854, 4178, 4855, 4856, 4889, 5056, 5067, 5059, 5062, 4466½, 5063, 5064. No. 4683 on trial.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 465, 514, 743, 749, 854, 857, 868, 281, 145, 895, 906, 924, 344.

Judge Wood—County Court—10 a. m., Nos. 13486, 13899, 14094, 14161, 14169, 14185, 14188, 14196, 14197, 14198, 14199, 14201.

Judge Carter—County Court—10 a. m., motion. 10:30 a. m., set matters.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Nos. 1245, 842, 1391.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Nos. 1182, 1455, 1362.

Judge Clifford—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

Judge Tuthill—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Nos. 929, 1456.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

Democracy's Bright Hope.

Richmond Times (Dem.): The skies are bright and brightening, and all that is necessary for a most prosperous condition for us is the defeat of William J. Bryan.

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GIRLS VICTIMS OF GAS.

AGNES AND LOUISA LOEHR OVERCOME WHILE ASLEEP.

Both Are Resuscitated After Hours of Effort, but the Elder Finally Dies—The Younger Stands a Fair Chance of Recovering—They Are Discovered by Mrs. Kroeschell, at Whose House They Were Employed—How the Fatal Accident Happened.

When Agnes and Louisa Loehr, who are sisters, aged 18 and 17 years respectively, retired on Saturday night at No. 450 Dayton street, where they are employed as domestics in the family of Otto Kroeschell, Louisa hung her dress on the stop cock of the gas pipe. Gas escaped and the two girls were found in the morning unconscious. The elder sister died at noon yesterday and the younger one is at St. Joseph's Hospital, where her chance for life is considered good.

Mrs. Mary Loehr, No. 259 Vine street, is the mother of the girls, but they have been with the Kroeschell family for some time, the older as cook and the younger as nurse for the 9-year-old child, Irma. The sisters were always light-hearted and happy and no thought was entertained of their being of melancholy dispositions.

The death of the elder is attributed solely to accident. They went to the room they shared together a little later than usual on Saturday night. Louisa, after taking off her wrapper, placed it on the stop cock on the gas pipe. Then the sisters went to bed and to sleep. In the middle of the night Mrs. Kroeschell was aroused from her slumber by some unusual sound. She arose and went to the room of her daughter, Irma. The little girl was sleeping soundly and the mother went back to her bed, believing she had been needlessly alarmed.

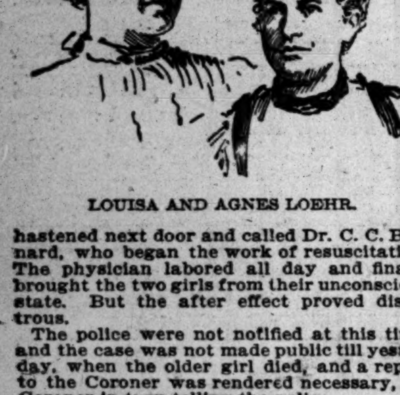
The two sisters were awakened each morning by an electric bell attachment, which begins ringing at 5:30 o'clock and continues until it is shut off.

This bell rang at the sign of the clock on Sunday, but kept on, though ordinarily the sisters were awakened by the noise, and stopped the bell so it would not rouse all in the house.

Mrs. Kroeschell became frightened at the continued ringing of the bell and began an investigation. She gently pushed the door of the sisters' room. It opened a little and then struck something like a human form.

Air laden with gas rushed out. Mrs. Kroeschell faltered a moment, but put forth her strength, pushed the door back, and stepped in. As she did so she saw a sight that made her scream with fright. Agnes lay on the floor, her white face towards the ceiling. Louisa lay prone on the bed. The half turned on gas told the story.

Mrs. Kroeschell aroused her husband, who



LOUISA AND AGNES LOEHR.

hastened next door and called Dr. C. C. Bernard, who began the work of resuscitation. The physician labored all day and finally brought the two girls from their unconscious state. But the after effect proved disastrous.

The police were not notified at this time, and the case was not made public till yesterday, when the older girl died, and a report to the Coroner was rendered necessary, the Coroner in turn telling the police.

Louisa died at noon yesterday. The younger girl rallied and was improved enough to stand removal to St. Joseph's Hospital, where, as stated, her condition was reassuring.

The dead girl had many friends and her death was deplored in the neighborhood of her home.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow from St. Michael's Church, and the funeral procession will go to St. Boniface Cemetery, where the interment will be.

CISSY'S WINKS CAUSE CLUBMEN WORRY

Upon Complaint of Metropolitan Club Her Pictures Are Ordered Down and Litigation Results.

New York, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Cissy Fitzgerald has been winking at the members of the Metropolitan or "Millionaires'" club in scanty raiment from an exposed position across the street, and the club didn't like it, whatever the clubmen may have thought. Cissy didn't do the winking in person, but through a gaudy poster on a lot adjoining the club-house and opposite Central Park on Fifth avenue and Sixty-second street. The art work in question was in charge of Van Buren & Pratt, billposters, and no objection was made to their art exhibitions till Cissy's wink and scant drapery were displayed. The club didn't like Miss Fitzgerald's picture, according to the attorney of the art firm, Mr. Stiefel, and asked it be taken down.

This request was refused, and the club appealed to the Park Commissioners, by whose order, Stiefel says, the billboard was torn down, and in addition the Commissioners ordered Van Buren & Pratt to remove their billboards at other locations along Central Park, although on city or private property.

Today Mr. Stiefel obtained a temporary injunction restraining President S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and the other members of the Park Board from interfering in any way with the business or billboards of his clients, so Cissy will once more have the wink on the Metropolitan club.

STUNG TO DEATH.

While plowing a field in the parish of Tierce, near Angers, a laborer named Gilbert had the misfortune to overturn a wasps' nest. Immediately the swarm rose and settled on Gilbert, whose head, neck, and arms were covered with the pestilent insects. The man's wife, who was working by his side, was also badly stung, and was rendered quite incapable of going to her husband's assistance. When the wasps were finally driven off it was ascertained that the peasant had ceased to live, and it is thought that one of the swarm must have entered his mouth and stung him, so that he died from suffocation.—London Telegraph.

SAVED BY LARGE, PICTURESQUE BLUFF

Sig. de Vivo Tells a Good Hard Luck Story About Saving His Manager's Financial Life.

Sig. De Vivo has been indulging in some more reminiscences. This time in the New York Sun. It was during the season of 1865-'66, with a salary list of $3,900 per week and a bad season in St. Louis, that Mr. Jacob Grau, according to the narrative, saw ruin stare him in the face. After a consultation with De Vivo, who from this point assumes the rôle of hero, there is this story of a managerial bluff:

I sat silent for some minutes, wrapped in deep thought. Then I told him that I had just read in the Louisville Courier that Mr. Munday, the lawyer-manager of the Louisville Theater, was losing money playing Leo Hudson in "Mazeppa."

"I will see if I can sell him the company to fill in the gap between here and Cincinnati," I said. "Will you sell it for one week?"

"Certainly," replied Grau. "The salary list is $3,900, and I will be satisfied if you can get $5,000 to get me out of St. Louis, but I must have an advance of $3,000."

"That is not enough," I said, "to compensate you for traveling and other expenses, and I will see what can be done."

In a hurry I took up my hat and made a bee-line for the telegraph office, where I wrote and paid for this dispatch to Munday:

"Will you buy the Grau Grand Italian opera company, week after next, six performances? Magnificent troupe."

To which within an hour I received the following reply: "Yes, I will give you $5,000."

I read the Louisville dispatch to Grau, who looked like a happy man at the offer, which was just what he wanted. I asked him what answer I should return, to which Grau replied:

"Accept his offer at once before he changes his mind, and get a draft for $3,000."

"Leave all that to me," I said. "You know I must go to Cincinnati, and from there to New Orleans to sail for Havana, where we are booked to appear next month. I shall stop at Louisville to close the engagement, and will send you the draft."

Then I telegraphed to Munday:

"I leave tonight. Will see you tomorrow morning."

Upon my arrival at Louisville I called on Mr. Munday at 9 a. m., and after a cordial handshake I figured up to him that the salary list of the grand opera troupe, with its many sopranos, contraltos, tenors, baritones, bassos, etc., was $6,500 a week, including traveling and other extra expenses.

"Now, how can you expect Grau to sell for $5,000 what costs him $6,500?" I asked.

"That is out of the question."

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," said Mr. Munday. "I'll make it $5,500."

"For me," I replied, "it is impossible to accept, but I will telegraph to Grau, and you will see that he cannot accept it."

I then sent the following telegram:

"I am offered $5,500. Telegraph me you cannot accept."

I did not have long to wait for Grau's answer, which was as follows:

"For God's sake sell, and send me $3,000."

This dispatch had been delivered at the theater instead of the hotel, and when it was handed to me by Mr. Munday I turned it over and examined it to see if it was well sealed. Having satisfied myself that it was, I tore the envelope open and read it. Then holding it in both hands and shaking it in front of Mr. Munday's eyes so that he could not read it, I said:

"You see, Mr. Munday, it is just as I expected. Mr. Grau cannot sell at that price. He must have $7,000 to make a little, or he cannot come."

"Look here, De Vivo," he said. "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you $6,000, and that is all I will give. You can take that or not, as you please."

I did not lose my nerve at this bluff, as I had made up my mind that he was as anxious to buy the company as I was to sell it.

"Then," I told him, "as for me, Mr. Munday, I can do nothing except what Mr. Grau tells me to do. I will telegraph him again and let you know his decision."

After this I offered him a good Havana cigar, and lighted one myself, and went out at a quick step to the telegraph office, where I dispatched the following message:

"I am offered $6,000. Answer you cannot accept it."

By this time Grau, as he told me afterwards, had become frantic. All he could think of was to get the $3,000 and get out of St. Louis. Therefore he indited the following:

"You are crazy. For God's sake sell and send me $3,000."

I saw it was useless to hope for any assistance from Grau to obtain better terms, and so I thought to play the game of bluff once more with the manager. Again I shook the telegram before Mr. Munday's eyes, and with some deprecatory shrugs of my shoulders I declared that it was quite impossible for Mr. Grau to sell at such a price, as he was sure to lose $500, and I said I would go direct to Cincinnati to perfect my arrangements there, and thence to Havana. I suppose that my coolness and apparent sincerity were too much for the manager-lawyer, who finally concluded to add another $500 to his last offer. Even this did not make me lose my head. Then I said:

"Mr. Munday, the company of Mr. Grau is the very best and the largest that has ever visited Louisville. I must leave tonight for Cincinnati and arrange for the production of 'L'Africaine,' the most successful new opera, and go from there direct to New Orleans to catch the Havana steamer. I cannot waste any more time in telegraphing Mr. Grau, as it is 5 o'clock now. If you wish to announce the opera you must have for tonight the advertisements, and the cast for the first opera night, which I must write. There is only one more chance of us coming to an agreement. Mr. Grau has named $7,000 as his price. I will take the responsibility and the risk of Grau's deducting it out of my salary and split the difference with you. I will close the contract for $6,750."

With diplomatic strategy and coolness I carried the day, and the contract was signed accordingly. Grau received the day after the draft of $3,000 and was saved from ruin.

SOMETHING NEW IN MAYBRICK CASE.

Startling Development to Result from Statements Made by Supt. Bryning Before His Death.

London, Sept. 28.—The Press Association says it is reported that statements which Supt. Bryning made shortly before his death will lead to a startling development in the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, confined in the Aylesbury female convict prison on conviction of poisoning her husband.

Supt. Brining was a conspicuous figure in getting up the case of the prosecution upon which Mrs. Maybrick was convicted.

WAIL FROM THE GROCERS.

Some of the grocers and market men on the upper west side are expressing regret because their patrons have returned from the country or Europe and opened their houses. Many of them left their homes in charge of one or two servants, and tradesmen say their bills during the months when only servants were in charge were larger than when the heads of the houses are at home to look after the bills.—New York Herald.

OPENS DOORS TO PUPILS.

ART INSTITUTE SCHOOL BEGINS ANOTHER YEAR'S WORK.

Registration Shows 256 Students Enrolled, Most of Whom Are Women—Increase of 20 Per Cent Over the Attendants of Last Year—This Is a Surprise to the Management—Secretary Carpenter Gives His Reasons for the Unexpected Influx.

The Art Institute School opened yesterday for another term, and at 6 o'clock in the evening 256 students had been enrolled and assigned to classes. As is always the case at the Art Institute, a large majority of the new students is women, ranging in age from 16 to 60.

That Chicago is rapidly becoming the art center of the United States one can readily believe when a glance at the registration books shows pupils enrolled from as far East as Pennsylvania, as far West as California, as far South as Alabama, and as far North as Minnesota and Dakota.

In the night class 150 pupils have already been enrolled, and more are expected.

Contrary to the expectations of the management, the total registration yesterday showed an increase of one-fifth over last year, and Secretary N. H. Carpenter has this to say of the unexpected influx of new pupils:

"We are a little surprised at the size of the list of new-comers to the school and can account for it only in this way: Hard times are bringing parents to a keen realization of the necessity of making their children self-supporting. It is easier for the child with artistic tendencies to persuade the father or mother that talent is of little use if not properly cultivated in such times as these than it would be if money were more plentiful.

"We had made up our minds to be satisfied this year if the school paid its own way, but today's outlook makes us hope for more than that.

"Our teachers have all returned from their summer sketching tours and work will be going on smoothly in a few days."

MEALS FOR LAST DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

Suggestions for Some Appetizing New Dishes and How to Improve on Old Methods of Preparing Others.

BREAKFAST.
California Grapes.
Spanish Mackerel. Parsley Butter.
Radishes.
Baked Potatoes.
Sausage Balls. Buckwheat Cakes.
Dry Toast.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Shrimps Baked in Peppers.
Cucumbers. Olives.
Chicken Croquettes.
Succotash. Saute Potatoes.
Apple Charlotte.
Tea.

DINNER.
Blue Points.
Mixed Pickles. Celery.
Striped Bass. Boiled Potatoes.

POSTER ART MADE EASY.



All you have to do is to sit at a keyboard that operates a mitrailleuse filled with colors and fire away.—Fliegende Blätter.

Delmonico Steak.
Fried Green Tomatoes. Cauliflower Fried.
Roast German Hare.
Pineapple Sorbet.
Escarole Salad.
Suet Pudding, Hard and Wine Sauce.
Fruit.
Roquefort Cheese. Toasted Crackers.
Coffee.

Mixed pickles—To each gallon of vinegar allow a quarter of a pound of bruised ginger, one-quarter of a pound of mustard, one-quarter of a pound of salt, two ounces of mustard seed, one and a half ounces of turmeric powder, one ounce of ground black pepper, one-quarter ounce cayenne, cauliflowers, onions, celery, sliced cucumbers, French beans, nasturtiums, etc. Have a large jar, with tightly-fitting lid, in which put as much vinegar as is required, reserving a little to mix the various powders to a smooth paste. Put into a bowl the mustard, turmeric, pepper and cayenne, mix them with vinegar and stir until no lumps remain. Then add the ingredients to the vinegar and stir well. Keep this liquor in a warm place and stir well every morning for a month, with a wooden spoon, when it will be ready for the different vegetables to be added to it. As these come in season, wipe them thoroughly dry and put them into the pickle. Divide the cauliflower into small bunches. Put all into the pickle raw, and at the end of the season, when you have procured all the vegetables possible, put away in jars and cover tightly with a bladder. As none of the ingredients are boiled it must stand away for a year.

Fried green tomatoes—Cut six large, green tomatoes into slices about an eighth of an inch thick. Beat the yelk of an egg with a tablespoonful of cold water. Sprinkle over the tomatoes some salt and pepper, dip them in the egg and then in fine bread crumbs. Fry in butter, brown thoroughly on both sides, and serve with a gravy made as follows: Rub together one tablespoonful of flour with two tablespoonfuls of butter, and, when well creamed, brown in the pan; add a half pint of boiling milk, stirring constantly until it begins to thicken; then add a saltspoonful of salt and pour over the tomatoes.

Fried cauliflower—Select a fine cauliflower and cover it with cold water for half an hour. Then put it into a pot of slightly salted boiling water and boil for twenty-five minutes, or until the large stalk is tender. Then divide it into small tufts of equal size and spread it on a dish to cool. Prepare sufficient batter, made in the proportion of one tablespoonful of flour and two tablespoonfuls of milk to one egg. Beat the eggs until very light and stir them into the flour and milk. Heat some butter in a frying-pan and when the cauliflower is cold dip it into the batter and then place it in the boiling butter and fry until a light brown. Serve hot. This is a delicious change from fall vegetables.

Apple charlotte—Take any number of apples you may wish to use, peel, cut into quarters, removing the core. Cook over a brisk fire with a little water, butter, sugar, and a little cinnamon until they are like marmalade. Cut thin slices of bread, dip them into butter, and with them line the sides and bottom of a tin dish or mold. Fill the center of the mold with alternate layers of the apple and any preserve you may choose and cover it with more thin slices of bread. Then place the tin in the oven until the outside is a fine brown. Turn it out on a dish and serve it either hot or cold. Serve with rich cream.

THIRD DISTRICT W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Sixth Annual Session Opens at the Wicker Park Methodist Church with Papers and Addresses.

The sixth annual convention of the Third District W. C. T. U. began at the Wicker Park Methodist Church, Robey street and Evergreen avenue, yesterday afternoon with a fair attendance from the nineteen unions composing the district. The President, Mrs. E. L. Clarke, was in the chair.

The adress of welcome was delivered by Mrs. M. G. Holmes and was responded to by Mrs. Watson Thatcher. "Why Should One Interested in the Home and Foreign Missions Be Interested in the Temperance Reforms?" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. H. H. Rockhold of Oak Park. Mrs. Louise Rounds, President of the State organization, spoke on "Finance." Mrs. Wintringer gave an address on the Loyal Temperance Legion work. The women of the unions in the neighborhood of Wicker Park served luncheon in the basement of the church to those who came from a distance.

The evening session was devoted entirely to the address of Miss Jessie Ackermann, a missionary who has twice been around the world in the interest of the W. C. T. U. Her topic was "Eight Hundred Miles on Horseback through Iceland."

The convention continues in session today, closing with an oratorical contest for a gold medal this evening.

M. MAUREL CHARGED WITH KIDNAPING

Great Baritone Is Accused by Mrs. Reynolds of Taking Her Husband, a Prize-Fighter, Away from Her.

New York, Sept. 28.—M. Victor Maurel, the baritone, is charged with kidnaping, not a woman, but a man. Mrs. Annie Reynolds of No. 73 Division street is looking for M. Maurel, who, she says, took her husband away last April and has failed to return him.

Maurel, it seems, was anxious to keep up athletic work, and with the idea of exercising took back to France from this city George H. Reynolds, a 133-pound prize-fighter. Reynolds wrote to his wife in August, promising to send her some money at once and to return home in September.

Neither he nor the money have appeared, and the wife, with her two children, are living mainly on the charity of the parish priest.

Flower Pickers Are Discharged.

Mrs. Mary Farley, Miss Mary Hayden, and Miss Anna Toolen, who were arrested last Sunday by Park Policeman Ryan for picking flowers in Jackson Park, were dismissed yesterday by Justice Porter, who did not think the offense justified a fine.

Frank Heinig's stock of novelties is immense, as are also his ideas of new designs.

CONFERENCE AT HEBREW MISSION.

Three Days' Session for Prayer and Bible Study Begins Today.

A three days' conference for prayer and Bible study begins this morning at the Chicago Hebrew Mission, No. 22 Margaret street. There will be singing by Prof. Towner of Moody's Institute, J. H. Howenstein, Ninth Presbyterian Church choir, Miss Winkler's singing class, and the Blackstone family. Miss Lineberger will also render several solos on the cornet.

Among those who will take part in the conference are:

Prof. James M. Gray, D. D., of Boston,	Dr. Palmer S. Hurlbut,
Rev. J. W. Marcusson,	Dr. Isaac Price,
Prof. H. M. Scott, D. D.,	Dr. E. P. Goodwin,
Rev. C. E. Morse,	W. E. Blackstone,
Rev. V. Forkel,	Ignatz Freuder,
Rev. J. Reimersma,	David Geliebter,
Rev. P. S. Henson,	Pastor J. Vaerglein,
Rev. W. Reed Newell,	Mrs. T. C. Rounds,
Dr. D. C. Marquis,	Mrs. Hester B. Graves,
Rev. J. I. Fles, Grand Haven, Mich.,	Mrs. J. E. Howland,
	Mrs. A. F. Wood,
	Miss M. Lydia Winkler.

A Precious Gem.

A 140-grain black pearl, once belonging to Queen Isabella II. of Spain, was recently sold in London for $5,750. A more valuable gem to the traveling public is the Diamond Special, night train to St. Louis, of the Illinois Central. Leaves daily at 9 p. m., making stops at through South Side stations.

FAILS TO BE A LEADER.

MRS. BELMONT CHAGRINED AT ILL SUCCESS AT NEWPORT.

Former Wife of W. K. Vanderbilt Put Out Because Her Social Efforts Were Not Crowned with Success and Offers Her Effects for Sale—Newport Society Did Not Recognize Belmont Leadership — Social Aspirations Must Be Abandoned.

New York, Sept. 28.—[Special.]—As one Vanderbilt, George W., is being welcomed home from Europe by the enthusiastic greeting of his friends and his family, another is preparing to go away, after having made anything but a success of an attempt to lead the Newport entertaining during the season just closed.

Mrs. Oliver H. Perry Belmont, formerly the wife of "Willie K." Vanderbilt, has caused to be posted upon her comparatively new home at Madison avenue and Seventy-second street a huge bill, bearing the sign "For Sale."

This mansion was elaborately furnished by her only a short time ago, just before she ceased to be Mrs. Vanderbilt. Its sale is interpreted by society people to mean Mrs. Belmont is preparing to leave these shores and to retire into comparative obscurity abroad.

It will be remembered when she and her new husband returned from their honeymoon on the other side a few months ago Mr. Belmont, replying to a remark that many society people would not entertain extensively in Newport this summer, replied: "Others will."

This remark was, and not erroneously, judged to be quite significant, for the Belmonts at once started an energetic attempt to lead Newport's most exclusive set. This effort did not succeed. The Belmonts are much chagrined over their failure, and regard it as a sign that their social aspirations must be abandoned.

In addition to the Seventy-second street house, other old Vanderbilt belongings of Mrs. Belmont are being rapidly disposed of at the highest figure obtainable. Two broughams, "belonging to a lady who is going abroad," were advertised among Thursday's auction offerings at Durland's Riding Academy. After they were sold they were identified by the monogram "W. K. V." showing indistinctly through the new coat of enameling as the carriages of the former Mrs. Vanderbilt.

SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbert Allen announce the wedding tomorrow of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Allen, to Mr. Rollin Judson Furbeck of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Furbeck will be "at home" the first, second, and third Thursdays in November, at No. 115 South Euclid avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

The marriage of Miss Bonnie Withrow to Mr. Lynden Evans will take place tomorrow at Lake Geneva, Wis.

* * *

Charles K. Wooster, F. E. May, F. T. Brodix, H. H. Kennedy, and Edward S. Elliott gave a dance yesterday evening for their Kenwood friends in their bachelor quarters, No. 69 Forty-eighth street. The dance was in honor of Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Kennedy of Syracuse, N. Y.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wiler of Forty-second place announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Wiler, to Mr. O. G. Becker of New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Day of Madison avenue have returned from a six months' absence in Europe.

Mr. Ephraim Otis and Miss Otis of Huron street have returned from abroad.

* * *

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Miss Margaret Jefferson, daughter of Charles B. Jefferson and grandchild of Joseph Jefferson, and Glen McDonough of New York, playwright and author, were married today at the home of the bride's father, near Crow's Nest. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herman Page of Fall River.

It was a charming wedding. The bridal party passed down the winding stairs into a large parlor, where sixty guests, a greater portion of whom were relatives of the bride, had assembled. The interior of the house was beautifully decorated.

William W. Jefferson acted as best man and Miss Ada Wood of Boston was maid of honor.

The bride's costume was of white satin, trimmed with lace, her veil fastened with orange blossoms, and a bouquet of lilies of the valley; the maid of honor was in white muslin over lavender silk, and carried yellow roses. A feature of the wedding was the presence of the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland's gown was of rich violet silk, trimmed with cream lace.

Other guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Brown of Chicago; Mrs. Wentworth, Chicago; Miss Jennie Wood, Boston; Howard Walton, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rolfe, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Taft, Miss Taft, and Mrs. Jackson.

After their wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. McDonough will reside in New York.

* * *

Charleston, Ill., Sept. 28.—[Special.]—Invitations have been received in this city for the approaching marriage of Miss Lida Blackburn Lawrence of Pana to Charles S. Wiley of Charleston. The ceremony will take place at the First Presbyterian Church in Pana on Thursday evening, Oct. 8. Mr. Wiley is the nominee for Secretary of State on the National Democratic ticket.

ELECT OFFICERS FOR ANOTHER YEAR

Directors of Destitute Crippled Children's Home Hold Annual Meeting.

The Home Society for Destitute Crippled Children held its annual meeting last Friday at the home, No. 46 Park avenue. During the year seventy-five children were cared for, of whom nineteen were entirely cured of their deformities.

Mrs. F. H. Baker, Mrs. Charles A. Crane, Mr. James Frake, and Mrs. J. W. Thomas, whose terms of office as directors expired, were reëlected, and Mrs. L. M. Dillman, Mrs. C. S. McCoy, and Mr. John R. Walsh were added to the directorate.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—Mrs. George Sherwood.
First Vice-President—Horace G. Teele.
Second Vice-President—F. A. Winkelman.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. E. A. Delano.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. C. W. Earle.
Financial Secretary—James Frake.
Treasurer—James S. Hubbard.

PATTERN FOR A DAINTY NIGHT ROBE.

It May Be Made with a Small or Large Collar and Trimmed with Embroidery.

The gown shown today is a shape that wears extremely well. It may be worn with a small turn-over collar or may be trimmed with a large collar of the goods or embroidery.

For muslin gowns a collar of the same with a ruffle of Hamburg embroidery sewed on with an open-work border makes a neat and inexpensive trimming.

A band of insertion with an open bead edge



NO. 7929—WOMAN'S NIGHTGOWN.

let in between the ruffle and collar makes a dainty looking gown. The insertion is best joined at the corners by cutting off square and overhanding the edges together carefully. If the pattern is in zigzag lines it is better to cut it cornerwise and join the edges in the same way.

For dainty gowns of batiste the collar may be exquisitely trimmed with a frill of Valenciennes or "point de Paris" lace, by rolling the edge of the collar between the thumb and forefinger, and sewing the lace right on the edge, the stitches holding the tiny roll and the lace. It takes but a little patience to learn to do this, and then one can make at home, at little expense comparatively (excepting time), very exquisite gowns, such as come from the French convents.

Heavy lawns with a tiny dot in pink or blue are used for night dresses. Collars of plain pink or blue lawn make a pretty trimming.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for thirty to forty-two inches bust measure. A medium size requires six yards of material thirty-six inches wind.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

No. 7,929. Size........................

Name........................

Address........................

Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

A simple and elegant dress of the latest fashion is in mouse-gray cloth, with a bolero corsage, forming three pleats, one of which



DRESS IN GRAY CLOTH.

is trimmed with steel stars. The chemisette is of gray plaited mousseline de soie, with a broad gray satin belt. Made by Redfern.—New York Herald.

HERE IN INTEREST OF MISSION WORK

Dr. Kellogg Comes to Chicago to Confer with Helpers.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, who maintains the Workingmen's Home and Medical Mission, No. 42 Custom House place, the Social Settlement, No. 744 Forty-seventh street; and the Rescue Home in Green street, came to this city yesterday to hold a meeting of his workers at No. 22 College place. Reports were made of the work among the homeless, sick, poor, and unfortunate. There are at present twenty helpers in the field. It was reported that the number of men visiting the Medical Mission has reached as high as 1,100 in a single day.

A public meeting will be held in Willard Hall, in the Temple, on Sunday, Oct. 11, at 3 p. m., to consider the extension of the Medical mission work to other parts of the city.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Monday, Sept. 28, 1896:

Emerald-av., 159 s of 78th-st., w f, 40x125, Sept. 26 [J. S. Sosman to E. E. Heusser]
Jackson-av., 124 s of 53d-st., w f, 25x120, Sept. 25 [E. M. Hofmann to C. Wesley]
Spaulding-av., 24 n of 38th-pl., w f, 24x125, Sept. 26 [J. Wirnke to W. H. Bowman]
Fulton-st., 100 e of S. 48th-av., s f, 25x187, Aug. 18 [D. M. Snyder to J. E. Caldwell]
Carroll-av., 301 e of S. 45th, n f, 25 to alley, Sept. 26 [J. C. Stocker to C. Peterson]
Union-av., 312 s of S. 36th-st., w f, 24x123.7, Sept. 24 [Second Chicago B., L. and H. Assn. to M. Kelly et al.]
Halsted-st., 97 s of Addison, e f, 25x125, Sept. 26 [J. P. Montor to J. F. Nolan et al.]
Newport-av., 191 e of Seminary, s f, 25x125, and other property, Sept. 5 [H. Von Oppen to J. Von Oppen]
Irving-av., 50 n of School-st., w f, 25x123.9, Sept. 28 [K. Freitag to G. Freitag]
Sheffield-av., 125 s of Garfield, e f, 25x123.9, Sept. 26 [J. F. Nolan to J. P. Monter et al.]
Muskegon-av., 130 s of 88th-st., e f, 24x138½, Sept. 26 [M. in C. to Free Home B., L. and H. Assn.]
N. 53d-av., n w cor Humboldt, e f, 49x125, Sept. 28 [V. Wiza to V. Wieklinski]
Paulina-st., 260 s of Lawrence-av., e f, 50x147, July 20 [C. B. Millard to E. V. Anderson]
Leland-av., 108 e of Hoyne, n f, 37x121, Sept. 1 [C. W. Collender to W. J. Lukens]
E. Ravenswood Park, 241 s of Irving Park-av., w f, 25x120, Aug. 15 [S. O'Brien to P. O'Brien]
North-av., 547 e of Leavitt-st., s f, 50x120, Aug. 31 [K. A. E. Johnson to Wicker Pk. Lodge No. 281, I. O. O. F.]
Talman-av., 125 s of Le Moyne-st., w f, 25x125, Sept. 25 [H. C. Niemann to C. F. Kenning]
N. 51st-av., 161 s of Chicago, e f, 50x125, Sept. 24 [H. C. Garner to M. B. Panter]
Lexington-st., 197 e of Lawndale-av., s f, 25x123.8, Sept. 10 [S. S. Angues to W. J. Murphy]
Vernon-av., 145 n of 33d-st., e f, 16¼x104, Sept. 5 [P. Angsten to A. E. Day]
W. 23d-pl., 123 e of Canal-st., n f, 25x125, Sept. 28 [E. Zaft to H. Brebach]
Sangamon-st., 164 s of Taylor, w f, 25x100, Sept. 24 [M. in C. to H. Ryan]
Wabash-av., 100 s of 47th-st., w f, 50x160 7-10, Aug. 25 [E. D. Croft to A. E. Croft]
Pratt-av., s e cor Webber, n f, 50x130, and other ppty, May 15 [J. W. Sweet to G. E. Farwell]
Linden-av., 166 n of Diversey, e f, 25x124½, Sept. 26 [S. Winnen to H. C. Meltzer]
Vincennes-av., 75 s of 46th-st., e f, 50x151, Sept. 5 [J. H. Hoops to A. Dubach]
43d-st., 216 e of Stewart-av., s f, 24x122, Sept. 16 [T. W. Cavanaugh to Foresters B. and L. Assn.]
Lowe-av., 238 s of 45th-st., e f, 37½x125½, May 16 [G. F. Swift to H. Lake]
87th-st., 114 e of Rhodes-av., n f, 17x90, m or l, Sept. 8 [J. Van Persyn to L. Gensorofski]
Michigan-av., 124 n of 28th-st., e f, 38 54-100x190, Sept. 23 [F. M. Larned to M. Larned et al.]
Hope-st., 200 e of Morgan, n f, 20x70½, Sept. 22 [L. Gonsorofsky to J. Van Persyn]
L. 28 and L. 29, ex s w 17, Flournoy's Resub, etc., no block given, July 20 [J. W. Davis to C. S. Hale]
Flournoy-st., 100 w of Springfield-av., s f, 25x124 8-10, Sept. 15 [T. Ports to S. Hales]
Osgood-st., 341 s of Belmont-av., e f, 25x125, Sept. 23 [C. P. Gustafson to H. M. Gustafson et al.]
Campbell-av., 175 s of Elston, e f, 25x125, Sept. 3 [Int. B., L. and I. Union to M. A. O'Malley]
119-st., n w cor S. Clark, s f, 52x125, Sept. 25 [H. Gano et al. to C. Black]
W. 16th-st., 25 e of Lawndale-av., s f, 48x125, Sept. 28 [J. Hillis to P. R. Hillis]
Lawndale-av., 191 n of W. 16th-st., w f, 75x124, Sept. 28 [same to M. Hillis et al.]

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:
R. Wizser, 2-story with store frame flats, 2409 Milwaukee-av.
H. Anderson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 733 Haddon-av.
Charles Lusk, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 1330 South Avers-av.
Robert Irvin, 2-story frame flats, 87th-pl.
William Tracey, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 9210 South Ashland-av.
Stanslaus Teelaw, 2-story and basement brick flat, 8423 Baltimore-av.
Mary E. Higgy, 2-story and basement brick flats, 5907 Wright-st.
Mrs. Sadie McMurry, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6441 Greenwood-av.
N. Curra, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 1005 South Sacramento-av.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Jeffersonian club of Cook County, at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, James J. Kelley, John Drake, M. C. McMahan, J. E. Ricketts, John F. Waters, J. F. McGoorty.

Defending Athletic and Pleasure club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Sam Marks, Morris Hurowitsch, J. Isaacson and others.

Crisis club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, W. H. Floyd, Forest Irving, E. L. Williams, Willis R. Stothard and others.

Lamos & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; jewelry; incorporators, Charles W. Jackson, Robert W. Jackson, and Mamie Quirk.

The Chicago Nautilus club, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Englewood Woman's club.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING MONEY, keys, and papers, between Palmer House desk and State and Monroe. Finder please return to 81 Dearborn, Room 304, and keep money.

LOST—MONDAY AFTERNOON IN JOHN York's store, a leather roll containing $30 in bills and checks for $500. Reward. ROBERT SCHUMACHER, 1028 S. Albany-av.

LOST—FOX TERRIER, WHITE BODY, BLACK nose and tail; license No. 35,170; reward. 4601 Vincennes-av.

LOST—BOY, 5 YEARS OLD, LIGHT HAIR, brown eyes; wore light linen suit. Address 32 S. Ada-st.

LOST—LADY GETTING OFF ELEVATED AT 43d, 6 p. m., Monday, left pocketbook. Finder please notify HEDGES. Tel. Yards 654.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference 33 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL — INCREASE YOUR INCOME; send for free book, "How to Speculate in Grain and Provisions on Small Margins." L. L. KELLOGG & CO., 214 Rialto Building, Chicago, members Chicago Board of Trade; established 1885.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MAKE MONEY EASILY BY PRUDENT SPECULATION in Wall-st. and Chicago Board of Trade; $1 is enough to start with; the vast fortunes of Vanderbilt, Gould, Armour, and Rockefeller came from small beginnings; no bucket shop nor fraud; legitimate speculation; particulars free; send postal card with name and address. American Investment and Security Co., 96 Broadway, New York.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO THE saloon business will consult their interests by calling O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brg. Co., Model Brewery, 40th and Wallace. Several good corners.

SERVICES WITH $500 IN UNDOUBTED BUSINESS; will procure over $1,200 yearly and interest; worth double; duties simple. Address F 866, Tribune office.

$500 CASH THIS WEEK TAKES ESTABLISHED grocery, W. Madison-st.; clean stock, new safe, good horse and wagon, complete fixtures, low rent, paying cash trade. Address A N 308, Tribune.

WANTED—DRUG STORE; WILL GIVE $400 lot, worth $600, and monthly notes; give particulars. Address C O 426, Tribune office.

$85 AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME WITH $250 invested; safe, conservative; prospectus, proofs free. F. DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—LAUNDRY IN HYDE PARK; A bargain. D. WEYLER, 63 S. Stewart-av.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ORATORY AND ELOCUTION gives 16 EVENING LESSONS two a week, of two hours each, for only $5; also 16 EVENING LESSONS in VOCAL MUSIC, "NATURAL MUSIC COURSE," for $5. Number in each class limited. Regular and special courses. Call Suite 1422, Masonic Temple.

THE GERMAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, 18TH and Laflin-sts., will open a new course Nov. 2, 1896; students of medicine, dentistry, and obstetrics will be received; fees low; diplomas are recognized in most States of the world.

FRENCH AND GERMAN IN 30 CONVERSATIONAL lessons by native professors. Special French and German classes for teachers start Saturday at 3 and 4 p. m. Chicago Language School, 1504 Masonic Temple.

GENTLEMAN WANTS LESSONS IN JIG dancing by competent teacher; state terms. Address F 856, Tribune office.

SNAP—EVENING COURSE LECTURES, HARMONY and Form; $1 12 lectures. D 768, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PERFECT BUSINESS or family horse; also an extension top family surrey and a handsome trap and harness; must be sold. Apply to my barn, in rear of 3659 Grand-blvd.

ONLY $65 FOR A FINE LEATHER-TOP, HANDMADE buggy; cost four months ago $250. Private barn, 262 E. 37th-st.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel.

CLOTHING.

G. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST. PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FULL-DRESS suit; give measurements. F 879, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

REFRIGERATORS—TO CLOSE OUT OUR REfrigerators and ice chests for season we offer 45 to 50 per cent discount. Lawn mowers, rubber hose, water coolers, ice cream freezers, etc., at reduced prices. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT LOT OF SAMPLE ranges, base burners, store heaters; special low prices. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV. HIGH GRADE undertaking; city and all suburbs.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A MUSIC HALL REHEARSAL.

BY W. PETT RIDGE.

The stalls and the balcony of the empty, crescent-shaped hall, with its scent of last night's cigars, are, in spite of the fitful shouts of music, asleep under brown-holland counterpanes, and all the movement is centered in the orchestra and on the stage. Now and then stout, tired gentlemen lounge into view at the side of the stalls and yawn unrestrainedly, and punch themselves on the chest, and, after listening to the rehearsal of a song, yawn again and write something down in a notebook with a giant silver pencil and go away.

On the stage, where the T gaslights look yellow in the sunlight, that, in spite of all opposition, has gained admittance, is a back-cloth of Margate Sands, with lifelike visitors in out-of-date costumes and badly-drawn silk hats, and there is a persistent sound of carpentry behind. A lean, sallow youth in a screaming tweed suit is at the footlights, giving, in a confidential way to the band, a new song, and members of the band, peering at the sheets of music on the stands, keep about half an eye on the conductor and play in a hesitating, tentative fashion.

And there's hi-ti-hi-ti-hi-ti and old hi-ti-hi-ti-hi,
And hi-ti-hi-ti-hi who is so glorious;
And if hi-ti-hi-ti-hi-ti would but hi-ti-hi-ti-hi
'Twould be jawly sight better fer all of us.

The lean youth walks round the stage with a swagger and fine conduct of his hooked walking stick to the changed rhythm:

Yes, a jawly sight better fer all of us,
A jawly sight better fer all of us.
And when——

The youth, singing thus mysteriously his topical song, comes down at the third line of the chorus and sends up softly to the empty gallery what is clearly the telling line of his song:

And when hi-ti-hi-ti-hi goes to hi-ti-hi-ti-hi
'Twill be——

Shouted now with straw hat removed:

——jawly sight better fer all of us.

The orchestra plays hurriedly a swift symphony, and the lean youth, resuming his straw hat, confides to the vacant auditorium another topical verse phrased in similarly obscure and reticent terms. When he finishes he says complainingly that they'll have to put a lot more go into it at night; and the conductor says, "That's all right, Tommy, old man. We'll pull you through." Tommy, old man, asks the conductor what he says to a liquor. The conductor promptly says "Yes," and disappears. The orchestra discards the sheets of music, and a boy emerges from a door and gleans them, with a view, I think, to gold from their owner. He is a somber boy who does his work aggressively, as though he felt himself destined for higher occupation.

"Move your 'oof, fat 'ead!" This to the cornet. "'Ow can I pick up anyfing if you keep your big foot all over it?"

Cornet, unscrewing the mouthpiece of his instrument, asks what the youth is doing there at that time of the day, and adds that a little more of the aggressive boy's cheek and he'll fetch him a clip 'side the ears.

"Do it!" says the aggressive boy, defiantly, dodging behind the euphonium. "Go on! Do it! You lift so much as a little finger at me and your life wouldn't be worth a momink's purchase. I'd alter your fice for you so that you'd 'ave to ply the cornet with the back of your neck. Then you'd look foolish, wouldn't you? You'd be a perfec' lafin stock, and——"

Three ladies. Three ladies in extravagant walking dresses, and O, such spirits! They come on from the side and nod to the orchestra, hand across the footlights band parts, bend down to shake hands with the first violin, fan themselves with their parasols, and laugh, for no reason at all, very much indeed. One of the three is in such excellent fettle that she cannot wait while the band parts are being served out, but must waltz around the stage and affect to take a header into the sea painted on the back cloth.

"See here, now! We don't want to stay here, mister, till the day o' judgment—you understand me? We want this little canter got through as quick as you can without breakin' annything."

The wearied first violin says—and I think he means it—that he won't keep the lively sisters a minute longer than he can help.

"That's jest what I mean. Now let her go, Gallagher. Mamie, come right here now and attend to business. Mamie!"

"That's me."

"Don't keep foolin' around now, but jest come here. P'raps you don't mind lettin' us have that symphony, mister, over again once or twice."

The three young ladies unpin their violet veils and fix them on their bodices with a pin. They throw their parasols on a chair.

We are three Yankee gurls and of beauty we're
We're just about the smartest gurls alive.
We've crossed the stormy ocean, for we had a kind
o' notion
To find how many beans make five.
We arrove but yesterday——
the purls,

"You'll pardon me, conductor." The first violin sighs and taps the desk before him with his bow, and the orchestra stops awkwardly. "You won't mind my mentionin' somethin'." The eldest girl leans down confidentially. "This is a song that we're singin' of."

The first violin says, with some irony, that he has guessed that from the way the ladies opened their mouths.

"Thought from the way your band was playin' that they might 'ave looked on it as a kind of a handicap race. It's not! It's jest a song, and we all start fair. Now that we've got a proper understanding about this, we'll go on afresh."

The three ladies from America are a sore and a bitter trial to the first violin, and he gives a sigh of obvious relief when the conductor (with another cigar) returns. The conductor adopts a different manner—a decided manner. "Look here, you young New-Yorkers," says the conductor, briskly, "your song's all right; you'll find it go like—no, no; let me finish what I'm saying, please—you'll find your songs go as smoothly as anything. Don't you worry us any more," says the conductor, "there's good girls, because there's others waiting; and if we give up all the morning to you, why, naturally enough, no one else will get a chance."

"These English musicmongers," says the eldest of the three, accepting the returned band parts—for the somber boy does not seem to think it worth his while to reappear—"make me tired."

A very fine figure of a matronly lady, who has been looking on impatiently at the wings and muttering to herself, comes now to the front and gives a glance that indicates annoyance at the three American ladies, who are preparing reluctantly to leave.

"Thought they were going to stay the week," says the fine figure of a lady to the orchestra. "Seemed to have taken quite a fancy to the place. They remind me of a——"

"And what are we going to try over for you?" interrupts the conductor. "Don't mean to say you're going to give 'em something fresh?"

"It's all the guv'nor's fault. He's been pestering me to put on a new song; says the public wants it. As I told him, years ago I used to sing the same old songs for a——"

"Well, come on," urges the conductor, impatiently. "I'm beginning to feel peckish." He opens the book before him with amazement. "You don't mean to say—you don't mean to tell me that you've been to this chap for it? Why, I've got a song of mine at home now that would suit you—— However, you know your own business best. Hurry up!"

It is an arch, satirical, serio-comic song that the lady gives to the band, whispering it as one who, knowing that her voice is not what it was, considers it wise to use it sparingly and to reserve its strength for imperial occasions. It is for this reason a little difficult to catch the words of the verses, but the refrain is more obvious, because in this the orchestra, much to its annoyance, is forced to bear a part. The lady, shaking a yellow-gloved forefinger at the dim, vacant auditorium, whispers with affected severity of manner:

You men are so backward and so awkward and so shy.

The orchestra shouts sulkily:

No we ain't; no we ain't.

If we maidens but glance at you, you are all inclined to cry.

The orchestra, as before:

No we ain't; no we ain't.

O, you are so goody-goody and you are so very mild,
I b'lieve you are as innocent and guileless as a child;
You're all so chicken-'earted that you nearly drive us wild.

The orchestra, with increased moroseness:

No we ain't; no we ain't.

There are so many verses of this, and the lady is so anxious that the orchestra shall, in their responses, touch perfection that the conductor, at the stroke of the hour from a deep-voiced clock out in the street, is forced to interpose.

"There's such a thing as a chop," says the conductor precisely, taking the violin pad from his shoulder, "and there's such a thing as a small bottle of stout. And if you ask me, I'm going to find 'em."—St. James' Budget.

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297 E. ERIE—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, HOT AND cold water; excellent family table.

277 ERIE-ST.—FRONT AND OTHER DOUBLE rooms with board; reasonable.

65 LINCOLN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board; private family.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN EXCHANGE FOR dentistry; will give good odds. Address F 877, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN PRIVATE FAMILY for gentleman and wife, between 42d and 47th-sts., east of Cottage Grove-av. D 714, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN PROTESTANT FAMily by lady employed; South Side. Address D V 333, Tribune.

BOARD — DO YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE boarders or roomers? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

BOARD — AND ROOM — PRIVATE FAMILY; young man; West Side. F 872, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR AND BEDROOM, large bay window; southern exposure; will rent en suite or single; with or without board; references. 2458 Indiana-av., 3rd flat.

TO RENT—4249 INDIANA-AV., COR. 43D, 2D flat to right, newly furnished front room; steam heat; everything first-class; private family; one block 43d-st. Alley L.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT PARLOR, BEDrooms; steam heat, electric lights, every modern convenience. Inquire elevator boy, 2505 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO gentlemen or lady occupied during day; steam heat; $2.50 per week. Third flat, 1463 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with alcove and large closet; steam heat, hot water; references required. 3801 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; cable convenient. 63 23d-st., corner Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen; steam heat and electric light. Flat 307, 2609 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2910 INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED rooms with or without board; no objections to very light housekeeping.

TO RENT—2225 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., FLAT F, furnished room, light housekeeping; steam heat.

TO RENT—1 OR 2 LARGE, FINELY FURNISHed rooms and kitchen for light housekeeping; no other roomers. RUPPERT, 4245 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., furnished rooms, single and en suite.

TO RENT—PLEASANT EAST ROOM TO 1 OR 2 gentleman at 5441 Madison-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS; HANDY TO THE CITY; every convenience; reasonable. 225 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FINE SOUTHEAST CORNER ALcove room; private family. 216 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—295 E. CHICAGO-AV., 1ST FLAT—Furnished rooms.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room; steam. 246 Oak, Flat M.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG MARRIED couple, light, steam-heated room in flat building, north of Center-st.; give full particulars. Address F 873, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM; board optional; private family; near Ill. Cent.; Oct. 1. Address D S 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—5743 ROSALIE-CT., 8 ROOMS; $35. 5745 Rosalie-ct., 9 rooms; $40. Modern frame dwellings with laundry, attic, stationary tubs, etc. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—267 53D-ST., 5 MINUTES TO ILL. Cent. fast express trains, 2-story and basement 8-room cottage, with 35x100 ft. ground. Keys at 268. Or call on owner, R. H. GARRIGUE, 915, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — MODERN 9-R. STONE-FRONT house and stable, 4317 Ellis-av., semi-detached; will reduce to $60 for A1 tenant. J. H. HARTOG, Owner, 805, 169 Jackson.

TO RENT—HOUSES; 2414 AND 2416 SOUTH Park-av.; large octagon stone fronts; 15 rooms each; fine condition; street boulevarded; fine for boarding; cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — THE COZIEST COTTAGE ON South Side, 7 rooms and bath; 3016 Vernon-av.; good order; new furnace; natural gas; rent, $25. Apply to G. W. UNDERWOOD, 2973 S. Park-av.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT 10-room modern residence, in excellent order; cheap. PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3230 WABASH-AV., BROWN STONE house, 12 rooms, good order; convenient L and cable trains. Inquire R. D. SLOCUM, 104 5th-av.

TO RENT—3409 WABASH-AV., FINE 10-ROOM house, choice location; modern plumbing; cheap rent. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn.

TO RENT—3844 VINCENNES-AV. 9-ROOM modern house; cheap rent; excellent repair; gas range. SOUTHARD, 142 Oakwoods.

North Side.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses, vicinity of Lake Shore-drive. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

West Side.

TO RENT—115 HONORE-ST., 9-ROOM BRICK dwelling, half block from Madison-st. cable; cheap to good tenants.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
$35 per mo., 10-room house, all modern improvements, 591 W. Van Buren-st.
$16 per mo., elegant brick cottage, 1094 W. Polk-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—MY BRICK TWELVE-ROOM CITY residence, unfurnished, for board of self and wife. Address F 843, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—RIVERSIDE—A NICE HOUSE AND large lot, near station, at a very low price.
C. W. PIERCE,
164 La Salle-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—AT KENILWORTH—FURNISHED house of 10 rooms. Address F 611, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE CAMBRIDGE,"
N. w. corner Ellis-av. and 39th-st.
Flats, apartments, and rooms.
4 and 6 room flats, 2 and 3 room furnished or unfurnished apartments, and furnished rooms for bachelors; improvements and decorating just completed at a large expense, making this one of the most desirable buildings on the South Side; steam heat, hot water, passenger elevator, telephone, bicycle room; one block to Cottage Grove cable or Illinois Central trains; rent reasonable. See manager at the building or plans and prices at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE NEW FOLLANSBEE Apartment Building, corner 23d-st. and Wabash-av.; will be ready for occupancy soon after Sept. 15; these are the most convenient, lightest, and brightest flats ever erected in the city; only 8 minutes to center by elevated or cable; prices to suit the times; see agent on premises; open Sundays.

TO RENT—3739 TO 3745 INDIANA-AV., EIGHT and nine room modern apartments; new; hardwood finish throughout; tile bath-rooms; open plumbing; every convenience; reasonable rent. Agent on premises.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BEtween Michigan and Wabash-avs., high-class light 4 and 5 room apartments; no dark rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; all modern conveniences; $30, $32.50, and $35.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 5409-11 CALUMET-AV., NEW stone-front building, 7 and 8 room flats, $30 to $35; hardwood finish throughout; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, sideboards, and refrigerators; flats open; these are the cheapest flats on the South Side. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED MODern steam-heated 8-room flat; rooms large and light; hot water day and night; new Bradbury piano, silver, linen, in fact complete in every detail; reasonable to desirable party. 65 University-pl., Flat 6.

TO RENT—6118-6124 PRAIRIE-AV., NEW, MODern 7 and 8 room flats; steam heat, hot water, janitor service; half block to Alley "L" station; $27.50 to $30. DAVIS & ASHBY, s. e. corner 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—BEST FLATS IN CITY FOR PRICE; steam; everything modern; 3-room, $14, $16; 4-room, $16, $19; 7-room, $25, $30; best car service; block from 63d-st. Keys with DORN & CO., 224 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS WITH STEAM heat, gas range, $25, at 217 to 235 Jackson Park Terrace [65th-st., near Stony Island-av.]. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—BEST BARGAIN FOR ELEgant modern 7-room flat on South Side; the building, neighborhood, and price will please you. Come and see it. HUBBELL, 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—THE "RAINIER," COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.; apartments of 4, 6, and 7 rooms; every modern convenience and newly decorated; reasonable rent. Office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH; $20 up; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 6355 MARYLAND-av., hardwood, modern, first-class, and cheap. PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, MODERN, HOT water and heat; price, $35. 2457 Michigan. Call 2459 Michigan.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—GREATLY REDUCED RENTS— THE FLEUR DE LIS, 36th and Wabash-av., finest 4-room flats in the city, everything new and clean, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, sideboards, gas logs, refrigerators, polished floors, every room outside; rents from $20 up.

"THE NAVARRO," 6318-6320 Drexel-av., very convenient to elevated road, Cottage Grove cable and elec. cars; only one 7-room flat left; stone front building; steam heat; hot water, gas range, etc. Only $35. See janitor.

"THE MINNETONKA," 3244-3246 Wabash-av., handsome four-story building, one-half block to elevated station; only one 7-room flat left; $32.50; every modern convenience; 10 min. to the city. See janitor.

THE WESTMINSTER, corner Langley-av. and 60th-st., 7 rooms, handsome building on fine residence street, overlooking park, near Chicago University; large outside rooms, beautifully decorated; three blocks from L station at Cott. Gr.-av., one block west of cable cars; private halls, hardwood finish, steam heat, hot water; $25.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD-blvd.; 3, 5, 6 rooms.

North Side.

TO RENT—
APARTMENTS
in
THE MAJESTIC,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
Corner of Rush-st. and Walton-pl.

Also in
THE SHERIDAN,
576 to 582 La Salle-av., cor. Carl-st., with every conceivable modern convenience. For terms and particulars inquire at buildings or apply to
GUSTAVE F. FISCHER,
1220 Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

TO RENT—IN THE DEVONSHIRE— 876 DEARBORN-AV., NR. LINCOLN PARK, the most luxurious and artistic 10-room flat in the city; more comfort and elegance than a mansion; steam heat, electric light, and every modern improvement. Open for inspection. See janitor or call on Owner, L. B. MANTONYA, 181 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 6 AND 7-ROOM HOT water heated flats, gas ranges, etc.; all light rooms; $30 to $35; nice location; one block south of Lincoln Park. Inquire 11 Burton-place, 1st flat.

TO RENT—"THE ALTON," 435 AND 437 BELden-av., one 5 and one 9 room apartment; hot water heat, and all modern improvements; 3 blocks from Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—THE MOST MODERN AND BEST kept six-room flats can be seen at 93 Evanston-av. See them today. Owner will be on second floor between 3 and 5 o'clock.

TO RENT—FLATS NEAR SOUTH END LINcoln Park, new building, 6 rooms, steam heated, hot water, electric light free. Apply renting office, 147 Eugenie-st., one block west of park.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS IN THE Florence and Bellevue, near lake; modern improvements, including elevator. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-ROOM FLAT, TWO flights of stairs. 242 Indiana-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st. Key at 242, first floor.

TO RENT—"SEVILLE," N. E. COR. LA SALLE-av. and Locust-st.; fine 8-room apartment; first-class; all conveniences. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED FLAT, 5 rooms; near the lake. Call at 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE CORNER, 5 ROOMS. 57 Pearson, cor. Cass-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—
$10 per mo., 6 r., with bath, 561 S. Western-av.
$10 per mo., 4 rooms, 1165 W. Taylor-st.
$9 per mo., 4 rooms, 1163 Fillmore-st.
$11 per mo., 5 rooms, 1176 Harvard-st.
$10 per mo., 4 rooms, 1136 Harvard-st.
Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

TO RENT—975 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 1ST flat, 6 rooms, $20; 2d flat, 7 rooms, $23; all large and light, fine decorations, new rock-faced building, enameled French bath, exposed plumbing, latest sewerage, 2 blocks from Campbell-av. L station; open daily. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM HEATED FLATS; hot water, janitor service, etc. Cordova, Park-av. and Paulina-st.

TO RENT—FOUR, FIVE, SIX ROOMS, STEAM heat, gas range; janitor. STANLEY, 1017 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS; VERY reasonable. Wells' Pharmacy, Van Buren and Laflin-sts.

TO RENT—IN NEW STONE FRONT, MODERN 5-room flat, $16. 946 Trumbull-av., near Ogden-av. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, 902 ADAMS-st., 1st floor, $16; 3d floor, $15. 185 Oakley, $15; all modern.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—

Five-story and basement building, 60x90, at the northwest corner of La Salle and Lake-sts., formerly occupied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
84 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Garden City Block, n. w. cor. Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., with all modern improvements, at low figures. Apply to JOSEPH S. MEYER, Room 208 Garden City Block.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, 266 Wabash-av.; choice location; immediate possession. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 708 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—3207 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., STORE at low rent; good location for small retail business. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES; CORNER DEARBORN and Monroe-sts. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—
$18 per mo., elegant store with living rooms in rear, 555 S. Western-av.
$14 per mo., elegant store with living rooms in rear, 576 Ogden-av.
$8 per mo., small store, 582 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE, ELEGANT CORNER store; steam heat, plate glass front. 1017 W. Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT VERY MODERATE RENTALS, two stores, Nos. 170 and 172 Lincoln-av., at intersection of Garfield and Cleveland-avs.; splendid location for a barber, tailor, etc. For terms apply to G. F. FISCHER, 1220 Stock Exchange Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE, 681 WELLS-ST., WITH living rooms; steam heated; opposite Turngemeinde Gymnasium; cheap. 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN ADAMS EXPRESS Building, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.; choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE OR STORE ON main floor at 48 S. Clark-st. Also cheap offices on second floor of same building. SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES; ALL CONVENIENCES; low rates. 167 Dearborn-st., cor. Monroe.

TO RENT—NICE LIGHT PRIVATE OFFICE, with use of telephone. 305 Tacoma Building.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE BARN, 137 TO 141 26TH-ST.; 85 stalls; large carriage and harness rooms; fine office; cheap rent. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

HE CURES CONSUMPTION—DR. W. A. SHEPard of Elgin, Ill., who, during the past six years, has cured a large number of consumptives, has an office at 1013 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice; private home.

MRS. DR. ZARA, 361 WASHINGTON-BLVD., treats skillfully female complaints; room and board if desired; letters answered.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

MRS. DR. BELL HANNA—SKILLFUL TREATment of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients. 3118 Wabash-av.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, FACIAL BLEMISHES and skin diseases cured; no pain; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple, Chi.

DR. THOS. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL PHYsician. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109; hrs., 10-6.

DR. MACHETTE'S 72-HOUR TOBACCO habit cure, 50 cents. Dale & Sempill's.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE South Park Commissioners at their office, Refectory Building, Washington Park, until 2 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, the 30th of September, 1896, for furnishing and delivering about 1,000 cubic yards of crushed limestone on Garfield-blvd., between State-st. and Princeton-av.

Specifications may be seen at the above named office. Proposals must be accompanied by check or currency to the amount of $200.

The Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
E. G. SHUMWAY,
Secretary.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. ZENOBIA, FORTUNE TELLER AND clairvoyant. 273 W. Madison-st.; price $1 to $2.

MME. RAPHAEL, PARISIAN MEDIUM, READings daily; 25c. 610 Madison, near Paulina.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

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ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY WAREHOUSE FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1871. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350, 352, Wabash-av. Tel. M. 1548.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EXPERIENCED ATTORNEY WILL MAKE contract, take care of the collections and general legal matters of business houses for a stipulated sum. Address D 706, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAG POLES FOR ELECTION, ANY SIZE. G. HALKET, foot of Michigan-st., north pier.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE residence in best location on South Side. Will exchange for business property and pay difference of $50,000 or more. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM STONE-FRONT HOUSE, modern, $5,500; make offer. Also 50 feet, 72d-pl., near Madison-av., $35 ft.; improvements. FORD, 4740 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER, LEASEhold, improved; South Side; perfect repair; all rented; constantly improving; great bargain; $16,500 cash. Address F 669, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY— 705 W. Monroe, near Lincoln, very desirable stone-front house, 11 rooms; fine condition; frame barn; see at once and call.
H. A. OSBORN (owner), 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—26 FEET, 2-STORY FRAME STORE building, 803 West Madison-st. L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT, 33 feet, south front, between Evanston-av. and Lake-shore drive. L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—SALT RIVER VALLEY FRUIT and farm lands; superb climate; send for pamphlet. Arizona Improvement Co., 812, 171 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, THE BEST PIECE of business property for $25,000 cash.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

WANTED—A 2-STORY FLAT BUILDING TO cost about $5,000, east of State-st., south of 35th-st. J. A. CONLON, 3985 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—FOR CASH—STOCK IN CORPORAtions or real estate equity that parties must sell; give particulars. Address F 574, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—HIGH CLASS FLAT BUILDing near 57th and I. C. R. R.; price $60,000; incumbrance $25,000; will take clear vacant. OWNERS ONLY. J. H. McFARLAND, 407, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE IN EXchange for equity of $3,200, North Side improved property; $400 clear, suburban, and $500 cash. Address F 607, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR PROPERTY AND some cash for equity in fine residence in Hyde Park, Kenwood, or Woodlawn; must be a bargain. F. B. YOAKUM, 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE OR CLEAR CHIcago vacant in exchange for $20,000 equity in city income property, well located. F 608, Tribune.

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MONEY AT 6 PER CENT; A[illegible] 5 AND 5½ per cent money on terms t[illegible]ged. Will consider applications from Evanston [illegible] South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500. Building loans a specialty.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgage for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; prompt attention. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 E. Washington-st., corner 5th-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. G. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR CHOICE VACANT. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN, 351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

EUROPEAN BUSINESS EXPERT HAVING financial correspondents, desires association with bankers, promoters, or those wanting capital. Address F 874, Tribune office.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DIStribution policies purchased. Established 1873. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 617, corner Monroe.

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MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LOAN ON AND PURCHASE LIFE POLICIES; legal interest. Room 313, 108 Dearborn-st.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, 28.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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THE KIMBALL PIANOS, KIMBALL REED ORGANS, and KIMBALL PIPE ORGANS are, in every detail, made on honor.
The makers have had over forty years' of experience as dealers and manufacturers. This is supplemented by the best talent money can employ. Only the highest grade of materials is used, and all parts are made in their own factories. The result is the best instruments that experience, money, and the highest class of skilled labor can produce.

SOLD ON HONOR.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. sell at manufacturers' prices.
They are the only firm in Chicago that marks all instruments in plain figures, and whose selling price is the same to one and all alike.
Easy payments received. Old instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

"THE BLOW MOST KILLED FATHER," SAID a young lady in our store last week, when she informed her paternal guardian that she had purchased a piano at a Wabash-av. music store for $400, and saw the same thing at ESTEY & CAMP'S a day later for $200. Such cases as this happen every day and the only way to avoid these mistakes is to buy of us in the first place. Try as hard as you will and you cannot beat these prices for this week:

Uprights.		Squares.	
Camp & Co., dark	$150	Harrison	$25
Camp & Co., walnut	175	Gabler	50
Arion, mahogany	200	Camp & Co.	65
Starck & Strack	225	Emerson	75
Estey	250	Barmore	75
Decker Bros.	300	Fischer	90
Steger, mahogany	350	Decker Bros.	100

We will sell you a fine piano with mandolin attachment for $250, swinging front, Boston fall board, any kind of case you want. Sole agents for Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion. Tuning, repairing, moving. Rents $4, $5, allowed if purchased. Easy payments.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st.,
49-51-53 Jackson-st.

3 STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS, 1 KNABE upright piano, 10 Sohmer upright pianos, 1 Chickering upright piano, 9 Sterling upright pianos, 1 Fischer upright piano, 1 Hallet & Davis upright piano, some new and some second-hand, at prices ranging from $125 up. A splendid piano can be selected from this lot for $185; fully guaranteed; monthly payments $6 per month. Pianos to rent at $3 per month; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

STEINWAY PIANOS.
A. B. CHASE PIANOS.
VOSE & SONS PIANOS.
STERLING PIANOS.

Second-hand pianos in great variety.
Pianos for rent.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO STORE.
25 upright pianos, only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Opposite Auditorium.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SAVE $100—

We have thrown on the market
ONE HUNDRED FINE NEW
UPRIGHT PIANOS,

which we bought from a manufacturer compelled to raise money quickly. These pianos are in beautiful walnut, rich mahogany and oak cases, full 7 1-3 octave, and fully warranted. The price for your choice in any wood is ONLY $149.50.

THE SUPPLY IS LIMITED.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Money refunded if you are not fully satisfied.
THE PIANO EXCHANGE,
352 W. MADISON-ST.

ADAM SCHAAF,
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
Great reduction in the price of pianos. Every instrument warranted for seven years. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory. Established 1873.

FINE TONE NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
$145 EACH.
$165 EACH.
$185 EACH.
$200 EACH.
EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Second-hand upright pianos, various makers, $85, $100, $125, $145 each.
GOOD ORGANS $15, $25, $35 EACH.
To rent, $4 per month, elegant new upright pianos, latest designs. One year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., Corner Morgan.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

SOHMER, MATHUSHEK, AND DECKER BROS. pianos very cheap to close out. 231 Wabash-av.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Columbia, Oc. 24, 11 a. m.	†Ems, Nov. 14, 10 a. m.
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 a. m.	†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 a. m.
†Fulda, Nov. 7, 11 a. m.	*Columbia, No. 28, 11 a. m.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North German Lloyd, Oelrich & Co., Gen. Agt., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.	Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y., N. w. cor. Randolph & La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FROM NEW YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. Cab., $60 and upward;	II. Cab., $45 and upward.
Havel, Tu., Oct. 6, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 am	Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 am
Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 am	Aller, Sat., Oct. 17, 10 am

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems....Oct. 3, 10 am	Kaiser....Oct. 17, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.

Normannia......Oct. 29	F. Bismarck....Oct. 15
A. Victoria.......Oct. 8	

I. CAB. $60 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $45 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON (4½ hrs.) free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS (6½ hrs.)
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
take the old reliable
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA.
520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 23 MINUTES.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender. Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining. Time to London, 4½ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

Paris.........Oct. 7	St. Paul.........Oct. 21
St. Louis....Oct. 14	Paris.............Oct. 28

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Waesland.........Oct. 3	Indiana.........Oct. 10

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Noordland.......Oct. 7	Kensington.....Oct. 21
Friesland.........Oct. 14	Westernland....Oct. 28

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. 138 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best accommodations at winter rates.
S. TENNY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent.
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

WINTER CRUISES
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
To the Mediterranean and ORIENT by the twin screw express steamer FUERST BISMARCK from New York, Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga (Granada and Alhambra), Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Beyruth (Damascus), Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.
Also the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the twin screw express steamer COLUMBIA, from New York, Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince (Hayti), St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Gaudeloup, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra (for Caracas), Puerto Cabello (Venezuela), Kingston (Jamaica), Havana, Palm Beach (Florida), or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

DE POTTER'S TOURS,
Season 1896-'97. Select parties will leave New York as follows: For a tour to JAPAN and AROUND THE WORLD, Oct. 5. For tour to Spain, Algeria, and Southern France, Oct. 3. For tour to the MEDITERRANEAN, RIVIERA, ITALY, Nov. 7. Tours to the MEDITERRANEAN, ORIENT, ITALY, Etc., Etc., in January and February. Superior escort; unequaled arrangements; inclusive cost; illustrated programs free. A. DE POTTER, 1466 Broadway, New York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.,
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
STEAMERS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:
CHINA.............................Oct. 8th, 3 p. m.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.........Oct. 17th, 3 p. m.
PERU, via Honolulu............Oct. 26th, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 238 South Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)— Special parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.),
Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist," 234 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, office and docks foot of Michigan-av.—To Milwaukee, 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily. To Racine, 9 a. m. Saturday and Sunday only and 8 p. m. daily [Saturdays at 7:30 p. m.] To Sheboygan and Manitowoc daily, except Friday, at 8 p. m. To Kewaunee, Ahnapee, and Sturgeon Bay daily, except Friday and Sunday, at 8 p. m. To Green Bay Wednesday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Thursday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Menominee, Marinette, and intermediate points, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Manistique and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 p. m. To Ludington and Manistee, daily, except Saturday, at 9 a. m. Telephone Maine 3829.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily (except Sundays) at 7 p. m. Office and dock, 1 State-st. Telephone M. 4648.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone Mn. 4585. *Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Montana, and Pacific coast	‡3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Iron towns, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	‡4:00 am	*10:45 pm
	†3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Duluth and Superiors	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, and Waukesha	‡3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	†5:35 am	† 6:50 pm
	†3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire	†8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Local	*4:05 pm	*10:05 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.— Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:55 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	† 1:35 pm
Pekin Express	† 4:00 pm	† 5:55 pm
Joliet and Streator	* 4:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet	* 5:08 pm	† 8:43 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:30 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2320 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh't'n.	† 5:45 am	†10:00 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY— Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco	....	*9:30 am
	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	*7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire	† 8:15 am	e8:00 am
	*10:15 pm	†9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 8:00 am	†9:55 pm
	*10:15 pm	*8:00 am
Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	e9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
	* 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am	e7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a. m., e8:30 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., e6:30 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwuakee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. e Sunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. a Daily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.— Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls, & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs. Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only.
Fast Flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st. and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington and Chatsworth	† 2:30 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.— Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:35 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD, Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:25 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:20 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:30 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	5:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n.	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD —Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville and Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Sept. 20, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	....	* 4:50 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	† 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay Cy. Sleeper	‡11:30 pm	o 6:30 am
Grand Rapids Sleeper	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. lv. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m.; arrive, †3:00 p. m., †6:50 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. oEx. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	‡10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 8:55 pm
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & Chicago Ry.). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	11:50 am	8:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:58 pm	7:20 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:28 am	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 2:20 pm	*12:55 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Chicago-Detroit Express	† 9:50 am	† 4:55 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:45 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.— Through trains to Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Muskegon. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st. Coml. Agent, 232 Marquette Bldg. Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ex. Sunday, through coaches	7:20 am	3:00 pm
	5:00 pm	8:50 pm
Parlor car		
Daily, sleeper	11:30 pm	6:30 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Washington Express	*1:00 pm	*6:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:20 am

FIGHT GERMS IN FAUCETS

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN CONSIDER POLLUTED WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Swift Introduces a Letter Into the Council Meeting Giving Statistics and Declaring It to Be the Duty of the City to Make Adequate Provisions for the People—Chicago's Typhoid-Fever Rate 58 Per Cent Greater than New York's.

Progress was made yesterday in the efforts of the City Government to rescue the city from the dangers of impure water. At the opening of the City Council meeting last evening Mayor Swift presented a message calling the attention of the Aldermen to the condition of the water supply and asking the Council to take action. The Mayor's message was as follows:

"My attention, in common with that of the community generally, is continually directed to the character of out water supply. The Health Department furnishes daily reports of its analyses, showing frequent pollutions, and these are corroborated by the reports of deaths from typhoid fever and from other diseases caused by impure water. A striking contrast is presented in the respective figures of New York and this city. The Health Department furnishes me the following statement:

"'Average number of deaths in New York since Aug. 1 has been 2[illegible] a thousand; for Chicago, 16.12 a thousa[illegible] excess of New York general death ra[illegible] over Chicago 80 per cent. Deaths from typhoid fever in New York, 57; deaths from typhoid fever in Chicago, 91. Excess of Chicago typhoid deaths over New York, 58 per cent.'

"Thus, while Chicago is far more healthful naturally than New York, its deaths from the diseases due to filth pollution of our water are more than double those of New York.

"During the first nine months of this year the general public water supply has averaged 'good' only a little more than half the time—57 per cent. The Lake Vie[illegible]pply has averaged 'good' only one-t[illegible]e time, and in the area supplied by it [illegible]d fever has been most prevalent an[illegible]ost fatal.

Duty of the Administration.

"Obviously it is the duty of the administration, of which the City Council is an important part, to take some action in the premises and to do so promptly. The question is a complicated one and should receive the careful study and consideration of the best intelligence.

"I ask the concurrence of the City Council in the creation of a special committee of the Council to act in connection with the various city departments and representatives of the Sanitary District and the Federal Government, before whom shall be laid the projects already matured by myself and the Commissioners of Public Works and of Health, looking to prompt relief of the conditions affecting the public water supply. Respectfully submitted.

"GEORGE B. SWIFT, Mayor."

The reading of the message was immediately followed by the introduction of a resolution by Ald. Campbell providing for the appointment of a special committee to act with the Mayor in preparing a report to present to the Council, recommending what action should be taken in the matter.

Text of the Resolution.

The resolution was as follows:

"Ordered, That a committee of seven members of this Council be appointed by the chair, who, together with the Mayor, shall be a special committee to take into consideration and report to this Council as soon as practicable, the details of a plan for the improvement of the quality of the water supply of the city, and to devise and report a plan for the construction of any and all such intercepting sewers as shall be necessary to divert the sewage of the city into the drainage canal, when the same shall be completed."

This order was at once passed without debate. At the close of the meeting of the council Ald. Fitch, who had been called to the chair, announced as members of the committee of the Council the following: Ald. Campbell, Madden, Fitch, Gallagher, Mugler, Walker, and Harlan.

RECOMMEND INTERCEPTING SEWERS

City Officials and Drainage Trustees Confer About Water Supply.

As a result of a conference on the polluted water supply of Chicago between Mayor Swift, President Eckhart of the Drainage Board, and various city officials yesterday the Drainage Board will hold a special meeting within a few days and appoint a committee to coöperate with the Council committee.

President Eckhart gave assurance that 90 per cent of the drainage channel is now completed, and that the fall of 1897 or the early part of the following year will see the canal ready to fulfil its part toward purifying the water supply. Controller Wetherell, Commissioner Downey, Commissioner Kerr, and Assistant Commissioner Reilley, and Engineer Lyman E. Cooley agreed with the others present that the intercepting sewers alone would give Chicago pure water.

As to the question of putting in a system of intercepting sewers Mr. Cooley informed the Mayor that in his opinion the work could be done for about $2,000,000. At present the sewage of 400,000 population was running [illegible] to the lake. This condition it was believed could only be changed by the intercepting sewers and the necessary pumping stations.

Those present agreed with the Mayor that the water tunnels should all be extended to the four-mile limit without delay. This action, together with intercepting sewers and the drainage canal, would solve the problem and give to the city an abundance of pure drinking water for all time to come.

Controller Wetherell said that the finances of the water fund were in a healthy condition, and that there was money enough on hand to begin at once on the improvements. He suggested that the intercepting sewers might be put in by using a portion of the water fund, and added that an old ordinance in the city charter gave the authorities the right to use the money for purposes of this kind in cases of emergency when the health of the public was involved. Mayor Swift was of the same opinion.

If the water fund is not legally available for this purpose the work will be paid for by special assessment or general taxation. By using the water fund the work could be begun at once, as on Jan. 1, 1897, it is estimated the fund will have to its credit upwards of $1,700,000.

If the work must be paid for by special assessment many legal delays will probably be encountered, and it may be two or three years before the assessment can be confirmed by the courts and the work started. Mayor Swift said:

"This is an emergency, and what we do must be done at once. I have decided that intercepting sewers are a necessity if we want pure water."

WAIFS TO ATTEND A. G. LANE SCHOOL

On This Decision the Institution Will Soon Be Opened.

The Madison Street Public School, in the fourth story of the building at No. 164 Madison street, is not to be left without pupils.

Supt. Hastings of the Waifs' Mission called on Chairman Brenan of the School Management committee of the Board of Education yesterday and informed him that he had consulted with Judge Tuthill and others and the result was that the mission would thankfully accept the arrangements made primarily for the boys of the mission and see that they all attend the Madison street school, which has already been called the Albert G. Lane School.

The work of fitting up these premises for school purposes was begun a month ago, but has been suspended for the last two weeks owing to two causes. One was the understanding that the Waifs' Mission had decided that it would be impracticable to patronize the school on account of the distance and the associations. The other was that it was unexpectedly found that it would cost at least $300 to put the plumbing in order.

It is safe to say now, however, that the school will open, even if it should have no pupils except the fifty or more boys from the Waifs' Mission. It is even likely that a figurishing night school may be opened.

REMOVES CROWN POINT EMBARGO.

Kerr Issues Orders Admitting Milk from That Locality.

Commissioner Kerr has received a telegram from Dr. Hurty, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, stating that all danger from typhoid-fever infection at Crown Point is past and recommending that milk from that point be admitted to Chicago.

Commissioner Kerr issued orders yesterday that milk from Crown Point be admitted into the city until further notice. Dr. Washburne of the Chicago Health Department has been sent to Crown Point to confirm the report of Dr. Hurty. Commissioner Kerr said yesterday morning:

"When Dr. Hurty was here last week I agreed to admit Crown Point milk as soon as he recommended that all danger from typhoid-fever infection was past. As a precautionary measure I have ordered Dr. Washburne to Crown Point to make another careful inspection and see that there is no possible danger in receiving milk from that locality."

ASSIGN SCHOOLS FOR FILTER TESTS.

City Educators Take Steps to Secure Pure Drinking Water.

The Civic Federation, represented by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of the Public Health Department; Dr. M. P. Hatfield of the Municipal Department, and Miss Sadie American and E. O. Brown of the Educational Department, held a consultation yesterday with the Board of Education, represented by President Halle, Mr. Cusack, and Mr. Errant, at the board rooms in regard to pure drinking water for the pupils of the public schools.

The conference was brief and satisfactory all round. The Civic Federation people said they came to express their deep solicitation for the health of the school children. They said typhoid-fever was more prevalent in the city at present than at any time since the great epidemic of five years ago, and that it could be clearly traced to the condition of the drinking water, which was shocking.

They thought special care should be exercised in regard to the drinking water given children at school, and had called to learn exactly what the Board of Education was doing to obviate the danger of exposing the children to the hazards of disease.

Competition Deemed Necessary.

President Halle informed them that the Lake View schools had just been turned over to the manufacturers of filters for a competitive exhibition of their several devices, and that the result would be known in a few days. He estimated that the expense of furnishing water free from disease-producing germs would be not less than $300 a school, and this sum, in the aggregate, was too large to expend without knowing about the devices in use.

A competitive test was necessary to be sure that a filter was provided which would do the work; to be sure that of good filters the cheapest was selected; and, above all, to save the board from all suspicion of jobbery in connection with the letting of the contract. The manufacturers bound themselves to leave their filters in operation for sixty days if desired, but just as soon as a filter was shown by the daily test to be unsatisfactory it would be removed.

After the adjournment the Civic Federation party went to the office of Chief Engineer Waters, who attended the conference, to examine a filter the manufacturers of which publish a commendation from City Bacteriologist Gehrmann as a germproof filter. This filter consists of three disks of a material which looks like simple blotting paper, six inches in diameter. Mr. Brown was not pleased with it, and so took the address of the firm, and said he would make an investigation.

Many Anxious for Te[illegible]

Chief Engineer Waters' of[illegible]rday was thronged with the agents o[illegible] manufacturers, asking for their assignments to schools for the free trial of their several devices. Each of them declared his sincere conviction that he had the only absolutely reliable filter yet discovered. No less than twenty-one of them selected their schools and promised to call this morning, sign their contracts, make their deposits of $25, and put in their filters. The following are the schools chosen and the firms to which they were assigned:

Jefferson High—N. A. Watson.
Lake View High—Darling Filter company.
Agassis (old building)—American Tripoli company.
Agassiz (annex)—Metropolitan Filter company.
Alcott—Pittsburg Filter company.
Audubon—Jewell Filter company.
Avondale—George L. Squiers Manufacturing company.
Blaine—Henry Giessel & Co.
Brentano—W. E. Palmer & Co.
George H. Thomas—Ellis Water Filter company.
Goethe—Ideal Filter company.
Hamilton—Kelso & Co.
Hawthorne—Corona Filter company.
Horace Greeley—Pasteur-Chamberland Filter company.
Louis Nettelhorst—Western Steam Specialty company.
Prescott—Hygeia Filter company.
Ravenswood (new)—National Filter and Carbonating company.
Ravenswood (old)—Ransom Stone company.
Lincoln—Berkefeld Filter company.

REGULAR AVALANCHE OF GOLD IMPORTS

Forty-six Millions Brought In or Engaged in Five Weeks—List of Individuals and Amounts.

New York Sun: Imports of gold last week, including $2,125,000 received at San Francisco from Australia, foot up $7,100,000, making the total imports since the movement began, a little over a month ago, $34,936,550. The amount now in transit from Europe, together with the known engagements there for export to the United States and a number of comparatively small importations from Canada, brings the total amount received from all foreign sources a little above $46,000,000.

The following table gives the European imports, so far as known, in detail:

Lazard Freres	$16,350,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	4,250,000
Bank of British North America	4,000,000
Speyer & Co.	2,500,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co. (Boston)	2,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.	1,750,000
L. von Hoffmann & Co.	1,500,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	1,500,000
J. W. Seligman & Co.	1,300,000
Muller, Schall & Co.	1,022,000
W. H. Crossman & Bro.	1,000,000
Bank of Montreal	1,000,000
Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago	750,000
New York Life Insurance company	500,000
American Exchange Natio[illegible] Bank	500,000
Hanover National Bank	500,000
Kessler & Co.	500,000
New York Produce Exchange Bank	400,000
First National Bank, Chicago	325,000
Baring, Magoun & Co.	250,000
Price, McCormick & Co.	250,000
Bowdoin Bros.	250,000
Union Bank, Chicago	200,000
National City Bank	165,000
H. M. Kersey, Montreal	100,000
Kountze Bros.	100,000
Barbour Bros. & Co.	50,000
Brown Bros. & Co.	47,500
Total	$43,059,500

It is interesting to note that the bank[illegible] houses that have heretofore been prominent in any outward movement of gold are equally conspicuous in importing the metal. This fact is calculated to silence foolish criticisms that the bankers indicated are entirely subservient to the alleged desires of European governments and bankers to acquire gold from this country.

The effect of this influx of gold was plainly shown in the money market last week. For the first time in a number of weeks time loans were offered on good mixed stock exchange collateral at 6 per cent for all periods. Up to the beginning of the week such loans were obtainable only by paying a handsome commission in addition to the legal rate, and the collateral in every case had to be of the highest character. More important than this, both out-of-town buyers and a number of local banks began last week to buy commercial paper, and absorbed sufficient quantities to bring about a decided recession in rates. In consequence, the congested condition of mercantile and manufacturing interests has been to an extent relieved.

Yesterday's bank statement, showing an increase of $4,860,000 in lawful money, and an increase in the deposits of nearly $2,400,000—the first substantial increase in the last item since July 18—shows that the clearing-house banks are beginning to get into a position to supply the needs of their customers at normal rates. It has been evident ever since imports of gold assumed large proportions that it was only a question of time when there would be a decided change for the better in the financial situation, and bankers generally now agree that the improvement has begun to take place.

Wall street, as usual, has begun to discount the improvement in the financial situation, and is also putting up stocks on the prospects of a sound-money victory in November. The advance in the prices of staple products, particularly wheat and cotton, together with the fact that both are moving out of the country rapidly, also encourages speculation on the long side of the stock market. These developments, as well as the daily reports of the resumption of operations by various mills and factories all over the country, lead the street to believe that the change for the better is of a substantial character.

To Be Healthy and Strong
Use "Garland" stoves and ranges.

Bad complexion often comes from coffee drinking. Postum Cereal takes the place of coffee and surely makes rich blood.

You can't afford to miss seeing that wonderful exhibit of ladies' ready to wear goods in our great Third Floor. Every one, without exception, was enthusiastic yesterday over the beautiful things, so practical and so reasonable.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.
109 AND 111 STATE STREET.
THE SILK STORE.

We expected to give one of those beautiful Souvenirs with every purchase made here this week, but at the rate of 4,000 per day they will not last all the week, but we have plenty for all purchasers .... TO-DAY.

Our Grand Opening

Was Most Successfully Inaugurated Yesterday.

The rare beauty and elegance of the display created far more than a "Sensation." Thousands of ladies visited our store yesterday and all were loud in their expressions of praise and admiration at the lavishness and loveliness of our showing. No such display of "Fine Silks and Silk Goods" has ever before been made in Chicago or elsewhere.

We had made preparations to handle the largest crowd in our history, and our arrangements were taxed to their utmost. Over 4,000 sales checks were made, giving us our largest retail day, and from this number of purchases we estimate that fully 10,000 ladies visited our store. Every woman in Chicago should, during some day this week, improve the opportunity of seeing this "Great Display," for it is without doubt the

Grandest Grouping of Silk Elegance

Ever Collected Under One Roof in America

The "Grand Opening Autumnal Sale" includes all the most beautiful that the world produces in Silks and Silk Goods, at very much less than usual prices, hence its great popularity.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

SILKS—That Great Money-Losing Sale—Which we inaugurated yesterday proved to be all the sensation we had expected. Nothing like it was ever known in Chicago silk retailing, for it represented a loss of thousands of dollars which "hard up" silk importers shouldered in order to secure ready cash. We, as usual, give our customers the entire benefit of the importers' and wholesalers' losses—and it's no wonder the silk aisles were crowded yesterday. It *will be* a wonder if we fail of a crowd today.

Thousands of yards of all new
Black Faille Francaise, 24 inches wide,
Black Armure Royale, 24 inches wide,
Black Satin Duchess, 23 inches wide,
Black All-Silk Crystals, 22 inches wide,
Black Peau de Soie, 22 inches wide,
Black Satin Rhadame, 24 inches wide,

These silks were made for this season's trade and were expected to sell for up to $1.50 a yard. At our wonderful retail figure they will not bring the cost of the raw silk, but that's why we had the biggest crowd of the year in our Silk aisles yesterday and that's why we have provided extra selling space and sales people for the continuance of the sale today. Every yard will sell at 50c

Quality and Workmanship Unexcelled.

DAVENPORT
10c Cigars.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Trade supplied by
Franklin MacVeagh & Co.



Discretion is All Right on some occasions, but there are others that need a little nerve and push. By denying yourself a very little you can own a good DIAMOND.

Small change that is wasted every day will do it. Think how long a diamond wears.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Southeast Corner State and Madison.
Third Floor, Columbus Memorial Building.



HYDE PARK SOCIETY MAN GOES WRONG

Harold Gray, Boston Manager for the American Wringer Company, Is Missing—So Is $20,000.

Hyde Park, Mass., Sept. 28.—Harold Gray, a young society man of this place, is missing and a warrant for his arrest has been issued. Gray was the Boston manager of the American Wringer company of New York and is wanted to answer to the charge of misappropriating between $20,000 and $25,000. An investigation of the Boston office, it is alleged, shows that $10,000 worth of stock is missing, and the balance, it is said, has been taken from collectors and not accounted for.

PAY TRIBUTE TO EDSON KEITH.

Trustees of the Art Institute Pass Resolutions Deploring His Death.

The trustees of the Art Institute at a special meeting held yesterday adopted resolutions deploring the death of Edson Keith, who was a trustee of that institution for more than fifteen years and Vice-President of the board for eight years. The resolutions pay tribute to his worth as a man and a citizen and direct special attention to his services for the Art Institute.

Bank Failure at La Crosse, Wis.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 28.—John Lienlokken, banker, made an assignment to J. L. Pettingill, who gave bond for $70,000. The bank suspended in 1893, but subsequently resumed.

Cook's Imperial Dry Champagne is the pure juice of the grape naturally fermented. For bouquet it has no superior.

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Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted and lenses ground to correct any defect of vision, and frames made to fit the face properly. Optical instruments of every description. Artificial Eyes etc. EYES TESTED FREE.

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DR. WHITE'S New Treatment grows hair on any bald head on the green earth. Cures all forms of scalp troubles. Treatise on the hair sent free. Laboratory, 754 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

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JACOB MEYER & BROS., 234-236 Franklin-st.

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